HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 291— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1 26			
11 Dec.	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates.

For —1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
" —2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
6th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
6th April	MANDALA ..	8,246
4th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
15th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
28th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	13 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	30 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 1 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
8th Dec.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld,

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR SALE

COMMENCES ON 1st DEC. 1926,

AT

Messrs. E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

ENTIRE STOCK

Consisting of

WOOLLEN CASHMERS, NAVY BLUE SERGES, BLACK COATINGS, ALPACAS, PALM-BEACH TUSSORE, POPLINS, SHIRTINGS of all latest descriptions Etc., Etc. : : : :

ALSO

BRASS-WARES AND CURIOS

of all denominations at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to suit all pockets.

INSPECTION INVITED.

(Proprietor) of the

New Bombay Tailoring Company.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES]

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,143	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus-giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta,

A. C. PARIKH. 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and desoiptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co, *Secretaries and Managers.*

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WEAVING-MASTER, salary upto Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars of past service to the MANAGER, Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad.
A R1305

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50. Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Surangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1283

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mel... Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP with money-paying key for the whole Bombay season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1312

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bury Street Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

CHARLES HARDLESS, Senior Retd. Govt. Expert in handwriting and Senior Handwriting Expert, India, can be consulted in matters of disputed writings and signatures in all scrips. Present address :—15, CAWNPORE ROAD, ALLAHABAD.
R1267

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANY ARTICLE, NOVELTY, TOY, JEWELLERY, etc., J. H. KEISER, Schnelsener Weg. 5, Hamburg 20.
T R1290

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted :—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1310

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3389

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS 1926.

THE following concessions will be allowed:

(1) 1st and 2nd class Return tickets will be issued at 1 1/3 fares for distances of over 100 miles on this Company's system.

(2) Intermediate and 3rd class Return tickets between Bombay and certain stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be issued for 1½ fares.

For detailed particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th December, 1926
27765

SALE OF READY WASTE AND COAL CLINKERS

READY WASTE of COTTON and Yarn, also coal clinkers, are to be sold, tenders for same will be received at the Office of the Jam Mfg. Co., Ld. at 4 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. with a deposit of Rs. 500.
Bombay, dated 3rd December, 1926.
R1309

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LD. CLOTH SHOP.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' WORKS, BYCULLA.
Tel. No. 42370.

SALE

FROM 1st to 15th December, 1926. ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION in prices. Step in and see how far a Rupee will go.
27717

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD., (SHOLAPUR).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of this Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1926, to THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th December, 1926.
27783

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 388 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2585, New No. 9435, Old Survey No. 185 and New Survey No. 4832, C. S. No. 4001 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Durgadevi C Ward No. 7891, Street Nos. 65 at 71 and Bhandarwada C. Ward and Street Nos. 6-8-12-14.16 and Kumbharwada C Ward No. 7615, Street Nos. 29-31-33-39, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Durgadevi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the property of Durgadevi temple, on the West by Kumbharwada Street on the North by Durgadevi Street and on the South by Bhandari Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors tenants.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1926.
VACHHA AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27793

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2872 of 1925.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation) now at the Office of the Liquidator Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1). ICHHABAI WIDOW of Bhikhabhoy Ramchand the only heir and legal representative of Bhikhubhoy Ramchand deceased, residing at Goa Street, within the Fort and (2). MANILAL MAGONLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay an adjudged Insolvent .....Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Mirza on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1926, at 11 15 O'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard by Counsel on behalf of the abovenamed Plaintiffs that an exparte decree be passed herein against the Defendants abovenamed under Rule 107 of the Rules of this Hon'ble Court as they have failed to file their Written Statements and that the Plaintiffs' costs of and incidental to this application be provided for.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1926.

To
MANILAL MAGONLAL,
The 2nd Defendant.

PATELL & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27791

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, SARGODHA

WANTED QUOTATIONS for 500. ¾", 1" "Glenfield" Rotary water Meters of Dry Dial Pattern for water supply connections. Guarantee for accurate registration essential. Write to Secretary, Municipal Committee, Sargodha (Punjab).
27792

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KISSONDAS TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS in his personal capacity and as one of the trustees of the Will of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Mr. Gordhandas Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Dr. Framroze Sorabji Joshi, the other trustee of the will of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Messrs. Dhairyasingh Gordhandas Yeshwantsingh Gordhandas and Vijaysingh Gordhandas the plaintiff and the defendants respectively in High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 in pursuance of the directions given by the arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per consolidated consent decree made in suits Nos. 3380 of 1920 (Gordhandas Vs. Kissondas) 663 of 1921 (Gordhandas Vs. Kissondts, and 2017 of 1921 (Kissondas vs. Gordhandas) and in the abovementioned suit No. 1354 of 1922 on the 13th day of December, 1922, have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim right title and interest by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever in the said hereditaments and premises should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their address at Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, such exist and such claim if any shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1031 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and a part of new Survey No. 7362 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward, part of Nos. 1665 (3), 1665 (4), and 1665 (5), Street Nos. 2B, 2C, and 2D, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North and South by property of the Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1926.
PATELL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27790

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of GANGABAI, widow of Premji Vishram, also known as Gangabai Khatau, also spelt as Gangabai Khatav, Gangabai Khataw, Gangabai Khatao, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant unemployed.....Deceased.

(1) JADAVJI HANSRAJ, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an Opthalmic Surgeon, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort. (2). KHIMJI GOPALJI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Samuel Street, without the Fort, Executors named in the will of the abovenamed deceased.....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 18th day of November, 1926.

MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2774

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST NOWROJI HILL ROAD (CHINCH BUNDER ROAD).

Under instructions from E. N. Lang, Esqr., the official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvents Naranji Ramji and Dayal Ramji the Surviving partners of the firm of Meghji Ladha and with the consent of the Transferees of the 1st Mortgage and pursuant to the Order of the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court dated the 17th day of November, 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Pubic Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the right title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and of the transferees of the 1st Legal Mortgage and of the transferee of the 2nd Legal Mortgage and of Karsondas Ramji, Nanji Ramji Mulji Ramji and Bai Kesharbai widow of Ramji Meghji in the undermentioned property free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 592 (five hundred and ninety two) square yards or thereabouts situate at 1st Nowroji Hill Road and being Plot No. 13 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by Plot No. 14 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Mahomedalli Abdulali, on the West by a passage 10 ft. in width and on the North by a Road 40 ft. in width and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3184 and Cadastral Survey No. 5|1721, Mandvi Division together with the buildings standing thereon which are registered in the Books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3822-23 Street Nos. 15|1 (First Nowroji Hill Road).

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,300 EMPTY STEEL DRUMS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Pubic Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1926, at 3 p.m., at the Stores of the Bombay Improvement Trust Asphalt Plant at Dadar, (Vincent Road near Naigam Tank), the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
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Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

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When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
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MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,00,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acott and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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Manager.

'REJUVENATOR'
An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT; 12 days (24 doses)
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PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th

A BRITISH MASTERPIECE

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"NELL GWYN"

WITH

DOROTHY GISH

A First National Super Production

Made entirely in England,

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

RICHARD BELL

Presents

THE JOY BELLS OF 1927

SUPER CABARET COMPANY.

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A MIDNIGHT CABARET

MID-WEEK MATINEE

THURSDAY Dec. 9th at 6 p.m.

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After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

POPULAR PICTURE PALACE

Presents

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OR

ABOLA RANI

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MISS JUBEIDA

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TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

GLOBE CINEMA

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2nd WEEK! Episodes 4, 5, 6 and 7.

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Newest Serial tion

"LIGHTNING HUTCH"

Spellbound feats feature

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He outdoes his death-defying exploits of the past

The most thrilling serial ever screened

Also FATTY ARBUKLE COMEDY.

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GARBHA-SHISHU RAKSHANA GHRITA

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Universally appreciated for over 35 years as

THE ONLY TIMELY REMEDY FOR PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS.

A preventive Specific against Infant Mortality due specially to enlargement of the Liver—a deadly non-curable disease; also for untimely deliveries, severe periodical pains and such other grave types of female complaints. Tried in several cases and found to be an infallible cure as per several testimonials which the manufacturer holds. Guaranteed to be free from injurious effects.

Regd. TRADE MARK 1926.

If this specific be proved to be unsuccessful, the cost will be refunded.

PRICES.

Per bottle for a complete course of about 7 months, commencing daily from 3rd month till delivery ..... Rs. 10-0-0

For a complete course of periodical pains only per phial .... Rs. 3-0-0.

BALARISHTA SUDHA

Specific or Infantile fits (Convulsion per phial..Rs. 5-0-0

POSTAGE Etc. EXTRA.

Apply to the SOLE MANUFACTURER:

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GAMDEVI, :: :: :: Bombay No. 7

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.

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GOLD MEDALS

HORN MODELS

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Branches:—Calcutta, 46 Central Avenue. Madras, 21, Baker Street.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 7.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	11	3
Century	,,	0	10	9
Jacob	,,	0	10	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	3
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	3
Apollo	,,	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	14	3
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0	14	0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	14	9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	9
Phoenix	,,	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	14	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	0
Kaliamardan	,,	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	9
David Mill	,,	0	14	9
Apollo Mill	,,	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finaly	,,	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	6
Sakuntala	,,	0	13	0
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	0
Globe	,,	0	12	6
Rachael	,,	0	12	6
Palkhi	,,	0	13	3
Maher	,,	0	13	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	13	0
Maher	,,	0	13	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	0
Jecob	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	6
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jecob	,,	0	14	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	0
1386 Tata	,,	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3	13	0
Jamshed	,,	3	13	0
Century	,,	4	4	0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	2	3
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	0	0
2020 Jecob	,,	5	8	0
58,000 Kurla	,,	8	4	0
1325 Morarji	,,	5	7	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7	5	0
Hindustan	,,	7	5	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	12	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	9
Textile	,,	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	4	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	3	0
Apollo David	,,	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Ranta	Per lb.	1	1	0
Great	,,	1	0	6
Phoenix	,,	1	1	6
Kohinoor	,,	1	1	9
Tata	,,	1	1	6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—				
Hindustan	Per lb	0	15	0
David	,,	0	13	0
Mahal	,,	0	15	6

PAYMENT TO TELEGRAPH SERVANTS

INTRODUCTION OF TIME-SCALE SUGGESTED.

The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union have contended their present unsatisfactory position as regards payment of wages. Mr. Jhabwala, the Honorary Secretary having led a deputation of the men to the authorities has submitted the following strong case for the adoption of "time-scale" for the miserably low paid Telegraph staff of Bombay. In the course of his submission Mr. Jhabwala says:—

Looking to the rates of earnings made by the Task Work messengers in the Telegraph Department we find that the scales are as follows:—

Rs. 13| wages per month.
Rs. 12 Subsistance allowance.
Rs. 7 House rent.

From the above scales it will be evident that the actual payment earning of the peons is Rs. 12. If a peon puts in active service as regards message delivery he can make at the best an earning of Rs. 35 on an average. Since 1920 Government have been allowing Rs. 7 as house allowance by way of house rent. So the total earning goes upto Rs. 49 at the most.

Now it may be very well argued that to live in a town like Bombay decently for a man with an average of four dependents on Rs. 40 including house rent is nothing short of absurdity. That of all departments Government should be the one that should exact the most disciplinary service from the poor workman giving the least possible amount which cannot be called a living wage is certainly most regrettable.

I believe that the present standard is not only unsatisfactory but creates considerable injustice to poor hard worked messengers. Under the present condition the older the menial grows the less he earns which is indeed a serious reflection upon the very spirit of administration. Can any civilized Government accept the principle that the earning of a man should go less with advancing age in a particular service with corresponding, increasing, loyalty, intelligence and experience of work in the Department? Therefore the whole system deserves to be recast and I beg to suggest that the standard of payment in the case of Telegraph peons must be the same as that adopted in the case of postal staff i.e. each new comer should be started with Rs. 27 plus house rent and regular time-scale should be introduced which could be brought into force with the increasing seniority of the servant till the highest grade of Rs. 60 is reached. Each messenger could then be enforced to carry as many messages as the department might from time to time require according to the exigencies of the case. By the above way I want to eliminate the present condition of inequity which has established itself upon a very hard-working and honest class of servants.

Judging from the scales of payment the actual fixed salary of the peon is Rs. 12. By carrying messages the man can earn in addition about 20 rupees more from which again some money is deducted by way of fine under one pretence or another. This makes the service so lax, unsteady and inefficient. On the other hand if the above suggested time-scale is brought into force there will be efficency and stabilisation in the service. The question of wages thus requires to be carefully gone into and threshed out in the true spirit of sympathy and equity. This will also remove to a great extent the present distress as to the payment of pension about which already communications have been forwarded.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA & CURRENCY LEAGUE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—There are some interested parties, who talk glibly and say, that an humble Association like the Parsi Rajkeya Subha and its Secretary, the undersigned, are carrying on a hostile propaganda against the Currency League, and against Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas! This is absolutely untrue. For, during the last five weeks, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha had five special meetings, and at every meeting the constitution of the Currency Commission; the Report of the said Commision; the 18d. ratio and the perversity of Sir Basil Blackett were all condemned in the strongest possible terms by Bombay's exports and publicists, as per details given below:

(1) 30th October at the C. J. Hall, Prof. Wadia speaking and Mr. Natarajan presiding.

(2) 3rd November at the C. J. Hall, Profs. Wadia and Joshi speaking and Mr. Natarajan presiding.

(3) 7th November at the Precious Cinema Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking and Mr. B. F. Madon presiding.

(4) 29th November at the C. J. Hall, Mr. J. K. Mehta and the writer speaking and Mrs. Naidu presiding.

(5) 3rd December, Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Dr. Gilder speaking and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

At almost all these meetings, speakers supported Sir Purshotamdas's valiant fight against the 18d. ratio whilst Profs. Wadia and Joshi and Mr. Natarajan repeatedly emphasised the point, that what India wanted to-day was not only 16d. ratio, but real Gold Standard. This demand has been reiterated by the writer in his open letter to Sir Basil Blackett, in his speech at the C. J. Hall and his interviews with Pandit Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi. Excepting a few interested persons, there is a complete unanimity of opinion in India:

(1) That 18d. ratio is ruinous to India and must be opposed tooth and nail.

(2) That "the rupee to remain for the present full legal tender bearing the relation of 15 to 1 to the Standard Gold Coin."

(3) And that Gold Standard Policy must be enforced without delay, consistent with India's reserve resources and balance of trade.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA,
Honorary Secretary.

P.S.—At the meeting held at the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 27th November last, the writer briefly contradicted these false rumours. So also did Prof. Wadia and Mr. Natarajan.

AG. CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, PORT TRUST CONGRATULATED.

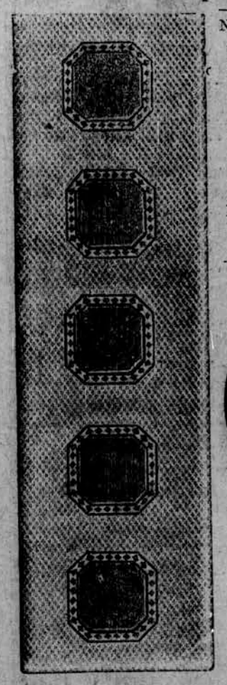
The staff of the Chief Accountant's Department of the Bombay Port Trust assembled at the Port Trust Offices on the evening of Wednesday last to congratulate Mr. J. F. Pereira, B.A., the Acting Chief Accountant. Mr. B. S. Turkhud who presided said that they were

Mr. J. F. Pereira who has been the first Indian to be appointed the Ag. Chief Accountant of the Bombay Port Trust.

proud that Mr. Pereira was the first Indian from amongst them to attain the high honour. Mr. Pereira has worked in a spirit of comradeship that he remained attached to the staff and was not detached from them. It is hoped that he will continue in this respect in future.

Mr. Pereira, in reply, thanked the staff.

X'MAS SELECTED PRESENTS **X'MAS**



No. 650 E.P.N.S. Plain 1 Pt. TEA SET Rs. 25.
„ 651 „ „ 1½ „ „ „ „ 35.
„ 650A „ „ 1 Pt. SPECIAL „ 16.

No. 784 E.P.N.S. TEA & COFFEE Strainer Re. 1-12
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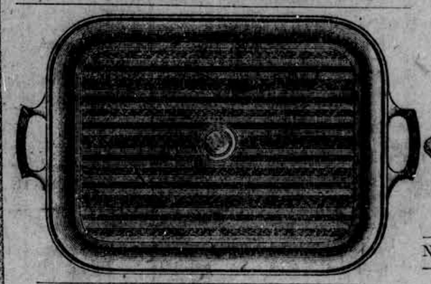
„ 658 „ „ „ Stand „ 1- 4



Best E. P. N. S. WAITERS.

Size:	12",	14,"	16,"	18,"	20,"
No. 654 Plain Rs.	18,	24,	32,	42,	52,
„ 655 E. T. „	20,	27,	35,	45,	55,

Heavily nickel plated double INKSTAND with automatic calendar on glass base .. .. Rs. 14

18 ct. Rolled Gold enamelled border 6 COAT BUTTONS in a leatherette case Rs. 13-8
„ Vest buttons „ 10-8

No. 665 E.P.N.S. Lotus Shape FLOWER VASE 4 tubes Rs. 14
„ 666 „ 3 „ „ 11
„ 667 „ 5 „ „ 20

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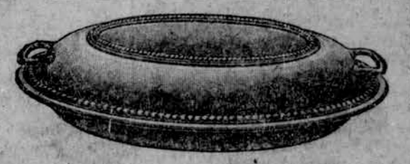

E. P. N. S. BEADED ENTREE DISH Oval.. .. .. Rs. 22
„ Oblong .. .. „ 26

No. 702. E. P. N. S. CHEESE, BUTTER and BISCUIT DISH Rs. 12-8.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 6. To day's Price.
January	11.88 plus .08
March	12.12 plus .08
May	12.34 plus .10
July	12.54 plus .11
October	12.74 plus .11
Middling Spot	12.40 plus .05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 6. To day's Price. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 6. To day's Price.
January	11.91 plus .07
March	12.06 plus .08
Middling Spot	11.90 plus .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	To day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

New York, 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To day's Price.
January	11.83
March	12.05
May	12.28

New York, Noon Call

January	11.83
March	12.04
May	12.26

New Orleans, 9-55 a.m.

January	11.86
March	12.00

	Liverpool, Dec. 6. To-day's Closing.
December	6.27 plus .10
January	6.35 plus .09
February	6.37 plus .11
March	6.44 plus .09
April	6.48 plus .09
May	6.55 plus .09
June	6.58 plus .09
July	6.63 plus .09
August	6.68 plus .09
September	6.71 plus .08
October	6.74 plus .08
November	6.75 plus .08
December	6.75 plus .08
Middling Spot	6.49 plus .19

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6.
Scinde, Good	4.40 plus .15
„ Fully Good	4.70 plus .15
„ Fine	5.00 plus .15
Bengal, Good	4.50 plus .15
„ Fully Good	4.80 plus .15
„ Fine	5.10 plus .15
Oomra, Good	5.25 plus .15
„ Fully Good	5.55 plus .15
„ Fine	5.85 plus .15
Broach, Good	5.40 plus .15
„ Fully Good	5.50 plus .15
„ Fine	5.80 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6. To-day's Closing.
December	12.38 plus .14
January	12.24 plus .14
February	12.20 plus .14
March	12.16 plus .15
April	12.15 plus .15
May	12.13 plus .13
June	12.12 plus .14
July	12.10 plus .14
August	12.06 plus .14
September	12.15 plus .14
October	12.18 plus .14
November	12.21 plus .05
December	12.21 plus .05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.80 plus .15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	51/6 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.	51/9 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Market:—	Quietly firmer.
Whett, Australian,	55 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Market:—	Quietly firmer.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	57/6 Dec/Jan shipment value.

LINSEED.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f., ton,	£15/7/6 Dec/Jan shipment paid.
	£15/2/6 Jan/Feb shipment. Hull paid.
	£15/2/6 Feb/Mar shipment. Hull paid.
	£15/2/6 Apl/May shipment, Hull paid.
Market:—	Closed firm on Indian speculative buying.
Linseed, Bombay,	£18½ Dec/Jan shipment nominal.

	To-day's Price.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton,	£17/12/6 Dec/Jan shipment sellers.
	17/0/0 April/May shipment sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.,	31 Jan/Apl delivery paid.
	30/10½ May/Aug delivery paid.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 857.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 937.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 922
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Swritzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 112.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Tone of Exchange.—Market steady-dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, Dec. 7
3 months	4-5/8 p. c.
6 months	4-5/8 p. c.
Bank of England Rate	5 p. c.
Money Call	3/4 p. c.
† 1 Month	
† 3 Month	2 p. c.
† 6 Month	4 p. c.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 p. c.	
Tone of Money Market:—	Easy.

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price
Cottonseed, Bombay,	£7/12/6 Dec/Jan shipment quoted.
	£18/10/0 Dec/Jan shipment buyers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton.	£17/17/6 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Dec. 6. To-day's Price
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot.	15/9/1f

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot.	1s. 6-1/8d. buyers.
	1s. 6¼d. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot.	1s. 5 7/8d. buyers.
	1s. 6-1/8d. sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4 5/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Rate.
T. T. Berlin on London	20.39½
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.13
T. T. Brussels on London	34.86
T. T. Madrid on London	31.92
T. T. Milan on London	Unreceived
T. T. Berne on London	25.14
T. T. Paris on London	122.50
New York, 6th Demand Bills	484.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10.3/8
National Bank	£47/1/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£84 3/4
Conversion Loan	£74-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p. c.	£102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c.	£57
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan	£69½
Government Securities 3 p. c.	£58-3/4
Consols	£53 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£91-7/8

LONDON METALS

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price.
Copper, English Best Selected,	£62-9/4
Copper Braziers,	£72
Yellow Metal,	£67-1/4
Spelter, Hard,	£29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£17 1/8
Tin Block,	£311-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 6.

Silver.—China selling. Speculators bought. Market quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	24 3/8
Forward	24-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 6.
Open Market Price.

	To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/11½

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p. c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Dec. 6. To-day's Price.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f, Calcutta.	
Jan/Mar, per cwt.	20/3 Offered.
July/Sept. per cwt.	17/9 Offered.
Oct/Dec, per cwt.	18 Offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay, Jan/Mar, per cwt.	20/4 Offered.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Pre-Bureau—Short Covering.

LOCAL:—No buying—Offices Selling.

Private cables:

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:

New York May highest 12.42 (1.02 p.m.) Lowest 12.22 (10.19 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Fossicks Bureau estimates crop 18,100,000 bales. Average guess New York members crop 19,790,000 bales harvested 18,470,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennen and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:

In consequence of increased speculative purchases and better trade demand, don't think the market will go lower. We expect an active market with wide fluctuations but feel bullish on the whole. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cabled as under:

Market advanced on pre-Bureau short covering. General feeling mixed.

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, December 7.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 3 points higher and advanced on short covering prices reaching May at 12|42. Towards the close the market showed a dull appearance with very little buying and lost 8 points. Finally the closing prices show an improvement of 8 to 13 points.

As expected, the reaction continued on further short covering. It is now clear that weak shorts have covered up and except for big interests, the market appears squared up. The immediate future entirely depends upon the final Bureau report which will be issued to-morrow at Washington. It is very difficult to estimate the effect of the report as private authorities are expecting some increase over the last Bureau figure; and to that extent it can be taken as discounted. However there is another aspect of the situation, namely the quantitative effect on the general mind. We may remind that when the holding movement was started the crop was estimated in the neighbourhood of 16 3/4 million of bales and it was desired to hold 4 millions of bales. The subsequent increase in the yield which may now be safely put down something like 2 millions bales, has much to do. Low prices have drawn the attention of the operators in general, but we doubt how there can be a rise in the face of a huge crop, which is now estimated beyond the conception of an ardent Bear.

LOCAL MARKET.

In response to a further rise in the prices of American cotton, our market to-day opened quiet but steady. The buying force appeared exhausted and on some selling by offices prices registered a slow decline. The Marwari Bazar closed as under:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close.
Broach A|M.	246|8	246|8	244 8	244|8
Oomra D|J.	234|8	234|8	232|8	232|8
Oomra Mar.	232	232	230|8	230|8
Bengal D|J.	212|8	212|8	210|8	210|8
Bengal Mar.	208	208	205	205

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened better than expectations and our market opened quiet but steady. Some offices were sellers and prices registered a small drop before the close:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Broach A|M.	246	246	245	245|4
Oomra D|J.	233	233|8	232|8	233|8
Oomra Mar.	231	231|8	230|8	231|8
Bengal D|J.	210|8	211	210|8	211
Bengal Mar.	205			205

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 7 1926

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,963	25,865	66,385
Central India	679	9,829	41,986
Barsi and Nagar	1,225	9,147	20,155
Hyderabad-Gaorani	224	1,209	4,110
Berar	4,058	39,777	45,064
Central Provinces	787	4,276	14,848
Total Oomras	8,936	90,103	1,92,548
Dho'era		3,589	35,431
N.W. Provinces	657	19,841	83,555
Rajputana		5,841	15,018
Sind-Punjab	971	8,593	38,148
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	451	7,110	11,623
Westerns-Northerns		7,011	6,167
Cocoanada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian		2,175	1,664
American		30,113	138
Egyptian and African		17,144	25,873
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	112
Total	11,015	1,96,490	4,18,091

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 2nd Decr. This year	Last year
Europe	2036	52,956	89,703
Japan & China	6500	60,069	1,23,795
Coast Ports		3,005	6,144
Up-country by Rail.		29,640	4,045
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,742	12,377
Total	8,536	1,55,412	2,36,064

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi, Jan/Mar, per cwt 20/4.3/4 Offered.

New York, Dec. 6.
London, Dec. 6.
London, Dec. 6.

GOLD MARKET.

	Bombay, Dec. 7. Bombay, Dec. 7.
Tse Gold market kept quiet but steady with a small demand.	
Bar Gold	Rs. 21 9 3
Magsar	Rs. 21 9 0
Pesh	Rs. 21 9 0
Sovereigns ready	Rs. 13 8 9
Sovereigns forward	Rs. 13 8 9
National Bank Bar	Rs. 21 12 9

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Following easier advices from London our market opened quiet but steady. Magsar was quoted at Rs. 55/13 but prices gradually kept on improving on general buying. It is surprising that Magsar is keeping very weak and prices of the later settlement are showing more strength It is feared that the bulls who took up tenders are intending to tender against their short interest in Magsar delivery. Finally the market closed as under:—

Ready	Rs. 57 11 0
Magsar delivery	Rs. 56 2 0
Fesh delivery	Rs. 56 4 0

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The market for linseed ruled easy on account of buyers and some realising in a narrow market. In view of the expected rejection, the market is not likely to go lower and it presents a good opportunity to be moderately long in weak moments.

The Wheat market ruled quiet but steady Prices declined on some selling but on the whole there is not much activity and we do not expect much change in the near future:—

Finally the markets closed as under:—
Linseed May Rs. 10/6/9.
Wheat January Rs. 7/14/9.
Wheat May Rs. 7/8.
Wheat White 70/30 Rs. 8/1.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 10/12.
Rapeseed Cawnpore March/May Rs. 10/7.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May Rs. 11/10.
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat March/May Rs. 11/10.
Gingellyseed White Dec/Jan Rs. 14.
Poppyseed White Rs. 15/8.
Castorseed Mar/May Rs. 11/11.
Cottonseed Dec/Jan Rs. 4.
Groundnuts Dec/Jan Rs. 11/13.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/8.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Quotations are:—
Healds 15/40S-32 to 65s. 0/15/10.
Healds 15/40-28s. Rs. 2/2.
Reeds steel 32 to 56s. Rs. 0/2/4.
Reeds steel 28s. Rs. 0/3/10.
Elastic Healds Rs. 10.
Wire Healds Rs. 2/12.
Cloth Roller 18 oz. Kenion Rs. 8/10.
Flannel Sizing Plain 66 Kenion Rs. 3/6.
Flannel Sizing Twill 66 Kenion Rs. 3/6.c
Flannel Sizing Plain 72 Kenion Rs. 3/10.
Flannel Sizing Twill 72 Kenion Rs. 3/10.
Bandings card-rim scroll Rs. 1/0/6.
Bandings Tubular No. 2s. Rs. 1/10.
Bandings Tubular No. 3s. Rs. 1/12.
Bandings Spindle 3 ply Rs. 1/4/6.
Rope Lambeth 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 Rs. 1/10/6.
Rope Kenion 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 Rs. 1/12.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 50.
Picking Nands hairy Rs. 1/14
Bobbings Slubbings Japan Rs. 25.
Bobbings Rovings Japan Rs. 17/8.
Bobbings Conical 5" Japan Rs. 6.
Bobbings Ring 5" Japan Rs. 5/4.
Bobbings Ring 6" Japan Rs. 8.
Bobbings Weft 5 3/8" Japan Rs. 5/4.
Bobbings Weft 6" Japan Rs. 6.
Bobbings Slub Skwers Rs. 10.
Bobbings Rovings Skwers Rs. 9.
Fillets Emery Rs 0/2/6.
Fillets Cylinder Doffer Rs. 0/8/3.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Wheat	11,443 cwts.
Linseed	4,909 „
Gingellyseeds	1,871 „
Poppyseed	92 „
Groundnuts	17,451 „
Castorseed	6,463 „
Rice	4,004 „
Myrabollams	630 „
Cottonseed	6,786 „
Gram	4,299 „
Joowar	229 „
Bajree	1,934 „
Coal	620 tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TRAMWAYS RISE.

MILL SHARES STEADY.
MINING GOOD DEMAND.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

To-day the Bombay stock Exchange opened steady with prices showing very little change. There was some enquiry in the early part of the day which strengthened the prices slightly. However towards the close the market lacked support and closed steady.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 891 improved to 892/8 but closed at 890. Fazal opened steady at 862/8 but closed quiet at 866/-.

There was better enquiry for cement shares and trams ruled firm. Hydro improved to 1066/4. Tata Iron shares ruled steady, prices showing small change—Ordinary closed at 67 and Defferds at 207/8. Tata Power stood at 595 at the close.

The following are the closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotation Rs.	Divid. Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½ 76 12
Baroda	50	4 95 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½ 67 XD
Central	25	1½ 30 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.a. 86
Imperial	500	40 1515
Imperial Contributory	*125	10 385
Union	5	0 4 0 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE		
Bandi	10	19 8
Central India Mining	10	4½Y 28
Indian Cement O.	350	118 12
Katni Cement O.	100	125
Katni Cement D.	40	315
Punjab Cement O.	10	6 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y 43 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
Ahmedabad Prantaj	500	11 p.a. 902
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.a. 148
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.a. 112 ½
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.a. 102
Guzerat	100	5 p.a. 94
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.a. 100
Larkana	100	5 p.a. 79
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.a. 81 8
Pachora Jamner	100	5 p.a. 87
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.a. 99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.a. 108
Sind Light	100	12 p.a. 155
Tapti Valley	500	3 p.a. 650
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.a. 75
STEAMER COMPANIES		
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	173 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	235
Scindia Steam	15—0—	10 10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.		
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.a. 80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	760
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	1020
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8 138 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8 67
Karachi Electricity	100	6 95
Surat Electricity	100	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30 1066 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.a. 985
Tata Power O.	1,000	595
Tata Power P.	1,000	790
PRESS COMPANIES		
Barsi Press		465
Akbari	500	160
Fort	475	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35 1000
Indian Cotton	126	20 220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	220
New Berar	500	80 860
New East India	1,000	975
New Mofussil P.	400	40 575 XD
New Prince of Wales	500	61 600
Volkart U.P.	500	40 510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES		
Alcock Ashdown	100	228 12
Madras United	250	15 480
Manockjee Petit	1,000	30 1830
Mathradas	100	60
Meyer Sassoon	100	80
Morarjee Goculdas	1,600	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	127 8
Mysore	50	4 112 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10 120
New Great Eastern	300	nil 292 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	6 8
Pearl	250	12 490
Phoenix	100	10 390
Premier	100	14
Sassoon Cotton	100	17
Sassoon Silk	500	559
Sholapur	1,000	450 8075
Simplex	250	128 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	30
Standard	500	40 1400
Swadeshi	100	18 487 8
Swan	100	145
Tata Mill O.	500	117 8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90 23 0
Vishnu P.	500	35 580
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	15
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8 542 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	90	3 152 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6 10 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12 48
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	3 0-4-0 6 2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	190
Jost Engineering	100	10 125
Mckenzie	100	30 36 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	30
Port Canning	1,000	50 635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.a. 125
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	80 4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	207 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	67
Thacker	50	112
Telephone	50	nil 35 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Empire of India	50	22-8 710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.a. 5
Jupiter	15	5 12
New India	25	1y 20 12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.a 1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0 4 1
MILLS		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10 395
Alliance	100	35
Apollo	50	6 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/2.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/3.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs 108/7.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Assur Vilee	100		2 8	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.a.	5 8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	890	
Bombay Industrial	100		7	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	260	
Bradbury P	250	7 p.a.	172 8	
Broach Fine Quants	250		70	
Century	100	20y	331 4	
Central India O.	100	16	513 12	
Central India P.	500	5 p.a.	445	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		128 12	
Coorla	100		145	
Crescent	100	4	165	
Currimbhoy	250		210	
David	500		300	
Dawn	250	40	650	
E D. Sassoon United O. 7/8		1	0 0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	203 12	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	115	
Elphinstone O.	100		27	
Emperor Edward	500		210	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	860	
Finlay	100	nil	125	
Framjee Petit	1,000		600	
Globe	100		27 8	
Gokak	100	5	110	
Indoostan	1,000	125	1560	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	10	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	332 8	
Jamshed O.	250		87 8	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		92	
Kilachand	25		4	
Kohinoor	500		1125	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5725	
Madhora Sindia	100		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		111 4	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				395
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	891 4	892 8	890 8	890
Century	390	392-8	380	381-4
Central India				
Colaba Land				128 12
Crescent				165
Edward Sassoon				115
Fazulbhoy	862 8	862 8	860	860
Finlay				125
Globe				27 8
Gokak				110
Indian Bleaching				165
Indore Malwa				332 8
Kohinoor				1125
Madhowjee				111-4
Mathuradas				60
Meyer Sassoon				80
Mysore				112-8
New Great				292-8
Pearl				490
Pabany				203 12
Phoenix				380
Simplex				128 12
Swadeshi				457 8
Swan Mills				146
Tata Mill				117-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				228-12
Bombay Steam				173 12
Bundi Cement	19-12	20	19-8	19 8
Central India Mining				28
Indian Cement	112-8	118-12	112-8	118-12
Katni Cement Ord.				125
Shivarajpur				48 4
Tram Co. Ord.	136-4	138-12	136-4	138 11
Tata Hydro	1062 8	1067 8	1061 4	1065 2
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	66 4	67 8	66 4	67
Tata Iron & Steel Def	207-8	208 12	205	207 8
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent				77-15
Govt. paper 5 per cent				108 5 6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
1926/1927 CROP.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Bengal M G F G	220/222
Bengal M G Fine	230/235
Khandeish M G Fine	228/235
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	242/245
Amrati M G Fine	245/250
Dhamangaon M G Fine	247/252
Wardha/Nagpur	258/260
Sanavad	235/240
Jalna/Aurangabad	230/233
Barsi	240/242
Warangal	255
Purna	270
Mathia F G	225/230

OLD CROP.

Yadagiri	230/40
Coompta	270/285
Tirupur	275/290

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture on "Vedanta in Modern Life" by Swami Sarvananda. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. 6.15 p.m. Dr. Rajbally V. Patel to preside.

Cricket: M. C. C. v. Hindu-Muslim side, 11 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 5.30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 9.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 10.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails of November 25, due at 6 a.m.

Cricket: M. C. C. v. Bombay Presidency Eleven, 11 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 11.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, First Day.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Narkunda" at Aden.

Grand Zoo Ball in Aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and the Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay, P. V. Mary Gymkhana, 9.30 p.m.

Annual Girl Guides' Rally, North End of the Oval, 3 p.m.

Congratulatory meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6.15 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

MONDAY, December 13.

Opening of Wadia Maternity Hospital near Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, by Governor, 5 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

To-morrow (Thursday) at the opening meeting of the Central Y. M. C. A. Town Council at 9.15 p.m. the subject for discussion will be "Housing Problem" and will be opened by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. All are welcome.

A lecture will be given to-day (Wednesday) December 8th, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9.15 p.m. by Captain J. W. Lewis Kirkman on "Our Latest Colony Tanganyika Territory; Its Political Industrial and Commercial Aspects." All are welcmoe and admission is free.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE

Srimat Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, will deliver a public lecture on "Vedanta in Modern Life" at the beginning being 62. He had lifted Boyes out Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6.15 p.m. Dr. Rajabaili V. Patel will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and to adopt the Rules of the Association as revised by the Council.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Cap Haitien Mole St. Nicholas cable being now restored, cablegrams for Port au Prince are accepted.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

The Ladies' Sodality will celebrate the feast of the Immaculate Conception to-day (Wednesday). High mass at 7 a.m. evening service at 6.30.

Admission of new members. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, Sermon and Benediction. Monsigneur John Bigland will preach on the occasion.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Postmaster-General, London, intimates that owing to fog the final mails from the Provincial offices shewn below, missed connection with the mails which left London on the 25th November, 1926, and will not be received ex. s.s. "Ranchi" which is due to arrive here on the 10th December, 1926: (1) Bradford; (2) Bristol; (3) Dundee; (4) Edinburgh and (5) Leeds

X'MAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS

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MOHANLAL & CO,

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FELICITATIONS TO JODHPUR MAHARAJAH.

A public meeting of Marwaries will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at 236, Kalbadevi Road, (above Barton, opticians), to thank H. H. the Maharajah Sahib of Jodhpur for removing from the State service Sir Sukhdev Parshadji and other unpopular officials in response to public opinion. All Marwaries are cordially requested to be present.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of mixed gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day Wednesday, 8th instant, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The following programme of Indian music by Prof. S. H. Sukthanker, will be broadcast at 7 p.m.:

(1) Rag Paddipak Trital Dhan dhan baje; (2) Rag kafi Trital Rupa Bali Nar; (3) Harmonium Solo Rag Yaman Trital; (4) Piano Anand Bharobi Kiti Kiti Sangu; (5) Piano Solo Rag Sohoni Trital; (6) Rag Adana Tri. Umari; (8) Rag Bharobi Thoomari Nahaktal Mudari Mori; (7) Gazal Khamaj Bari laye Gavanuva.

There will be another programme of mixed gramaphone records from 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. Call-sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

BYCULLA D. C. C. AND CONGRESS.

The following four members are elected delegates to the 41st Indian National Congress to be held at Gauhati, Assam, as representatives from this Ward:

Sjt. Sayaji L. Silam; Sjt. Shankar K. Pupala; Sjt. Mahomed Osman; Sjt. Abdulkarim Alimuddin.

QUESTIONS FOR PROF. WADIA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In a letter published in your issue of the 30th ulto., I had asked Prof. Wadia to answer certain questions, so that I may show why the fight for the ratio was neither foolish nor superfluous as he said it was.

There has been so far no reply. Will you, herefore, be good enough to permit me to repeat these questions, as it is possible that my first letter had somehow failed to meet the eye of Prof. Wadia. My questions were:

1. Is money a standard measure or not?
2. What was India's Standard measure of value before Mints were closed?
3. What was the Standard measure of value since?
4. Should any standard measure be changed without due provision for correct fulfilment of all contracts in the particular measure that had been superseded?

I hope a reply will be vouchsafed this time. Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, December 6.

LUCKNOW MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a note published in your issue of the 13th November under the signature of one Atia Begum in the matter of scholarships to be granted by the Muslim Girls School, Lucknow. As there is no Atia Begum on our staff and nor has any such lady any authority to invite applications for scholarships, I therefore in my capacity as Secretary of the said institution, hasten to contradict the facts stated in her note. Some scholarships are however available in our school and these will be granted to deserving girls. The applications for scholarships will be received by the undersigned up till the 15th of January, 1927. I therefore crave the indulgence of your esteemed journal in notifying the fact.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUS SAMI, K. B.,
Honorary Secretary,
Muslim Girls' School.

Muslim Girls' School,
Lucknow, Dec. 3.

CONVICTED OF SIMPLE HURT

MILL WORKERS FINED RS. 150.

At the Dadar Police Court, three accused persons Samunder, Azamdin and Jummakhan, mill-workers, were charged with causing the death of a relative Rangia by means of blows and firstcuffs. They were originally charged under S. 304 of the Indian Penal Code for culpable homicide, not amounting to murder. In view of the medical evidence, however, which showed that the deceased was suffering from an enlarged spleen, his worship, Mr. Thakkar, the 5th Presidency Magistrate reduced the charge to one of simple hurt. The facts led by the prosecution went to establish that the accused had some dispute with the deceased of a domestic nature. They met the deceased outside a teashop. Words led to blows, one of which found the deceased in the region of the spleen. The deceased rolled over and dropped down dead. Charged by the Court, the reuses attempted to prove an alibi, but were disbelieved by the Court. They were connected on the minor charge of causing simple hurt under S. 323 of the I. P. Code as the Court was satisfied that they were ignorant of the fact that the deceased suffered from enlarged spleen. They were accordingly sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 in default a period of 3 weeks rigorous imprisonment.

M. C. C. V. HINDU-MUSLIM TEAM.

COLLAPSE AFTER GOOD START.

JAI'S BEAUTIFUL INNINGS OF 63.

Hindu-Muslim Team	.. ..	(1st Innings) 167
M. C. C.	.. .. ..	„ 121 for 3 wkts

In the third match of the M. C. C. team in Bombay against the Hindu-Muslim combination the latter winning the toss went to bat. They made a good stand at first and made 114 for the loss of three wickets when the lunch interval was taken. Jai made a handsome contribution of 63.

Resuming after lunch the side collapsed. Wickets fell like nine pins. Naidu was caught after making 27. Deodhar made 15, and Vithal 10, and whole side was disposed of for 107.

The M. C. C. score 121 runs for 3 wickets.

M. C. C. SCORE 121 FOR 3 WKTS.

Expectations were not realised when the combined Hindu-Moslem XI faced the M.C.C. on Tuesday in the third match of their tour. The local team was comprised of several good bowlers and batsmen and there seemed no doubt but that they would extend the visitors more than ever. But when Vithal won the toss and elected to bat there was only one man who could do anything with the bowling, and that was Jai. Navle and Wazir Ali began the innings, but the venture met with early disaster for the former was dismissed off the second ball. Jai's advent put a different complexion on the matter and runs began to flow in. Jai is characteristically a fearless bat who is never perturbed by adverse circumstances. And true to his nature he got hold of the bowling from the beginning and began scoring freely around the wicket. Every stroke was made along the carpet and even the most severe critic would find little to grumble about. His strokes seemed effortless and his entire display was correct and graceful. He passed his fifty in fifty minutes, the total at that time being 62. He had lifted Boyes out of the ground early in his innings and in trying to treat Astill in a similar manner he was brilliantly held on the boundary line by Boyes who had to jump to reach the ball. Jai's display was the one bright spot in a totally disappointing innings. Wazir Ali played the right kind of game inasmuch as he gave Jai a stand and assisted in trying to wear out the bowling. In all he scored 20 runs. The first had taken him one hour to compile, while he was fully twelve minutes in getting the next. His patience was admirable but there were times when he could have punished a loose one decisively. As it was, he executed several strokes which stamped him as being a player who could score, and it was a pity that he did not employ aggressive tactics.

Naidu on this occasion did not appear comfortable. He made several risky strokes which might—with a bit of luck—have been turned to account against him. Before he had opened his account Mercer beat him completely with a Yorker, and Naidu began to walk away from the wicket. Something happened then and Mr. Warden the bowler's umpire, was seen to point to Mr. Daver, who being unwilling to interfere, referred the matter back to Mr. Warden. A short discussion followed between umpire, fielders and batsmen, and the outcome of the matter was that Naidu returned to the wicket and resumed his innings. This decision was wholly incomprehensible to all. The batsman had been ready to face the bowler. The ball had been bowled. The umpire had not called no-ball. The wicket had been broken. There was no alternative but to give the batsman out. There has been a plea that the ball broke the wicket after rebounding from the wicket-keeper's pads; but this can be cast aside immediately for Mr. Daver would have seen the incident and given a decision accordingly. It was a most unfortunate occurrence and detracted a great deal from the enjoyment of a good day of cricket. Naidu did not stay to repeat his former brilliant performance for he returned a soft one to the bowler who held him. Vithal, Deodhar and Godambe played the bowling but were unable to score runs. The dismissal of Godambe was another tricky point. There was certainly justification for doubt in this matter and the benefit of it could with advantage have been given to the batsman.

It would not be fair at all to lay any blame on the team for having put up such a poor score. The M. C. C. gave a display of bowling and fielding which was truly magnificent. Tate seems to have struck his form for he was practically unplayable. Mercer bowled a fine length while Astill was full of wile. The field was irreproachable. Boyes had brought off a magnificent catch. Mercer dismissed Nazir Ali by holding a terrific drive which gave him something to think about for some time. This also was a truly splendid catch. Work in the country also was extremely keen. Eckersley, Sandham and Earle chased the ball and saved boundary after boundary. It had been a triumph for the M. C. C.

The visitors commenced their venture and at the close of play had lost 3 wickets for 121 runs, Wyatt Sandham and Eckersley being the victims. The batting was cautious and unenterprising and only livened up towards the end when Parsons and Sandham were together. It will be interesting to know what to-day's cricket will bring.

In the third match of the tour when the M.C.C. were pitted against the Hindu-Mosem Combined Eleven, Vithal who won the toss had sent in J.G. Navle and Wazir Ali to open the innings. Gilligan was unable to play and Chichester-Constable captained the visitors. Mercer commenced bowling from the Police Court end and off the second ball Navle was caught in slips by Parson (0-1-0). Jai opened in confident style, for after each batsman had scored a single off Mercer, he turned the same bowler to leg for two successive boundaries. He crossed over with a single to face Wyatt whom he drove to the pavilion. Three singles and a hit for two put the second decade on the board. Jai turned Mercer to leg, Boyes preventing a second run. At the other end he smacked the ball hard to the off-boundary, and then placed it to the off for a single. Wazir Ali for the first time opened out to the bowling, driving Wyatt to extra cover where Tate allowed only a single. Mercer bowled a no-ball in his next over. When the score stood at 28, Tate relieved Wyatt at the Gymkhana end and Jai sent him to the leg boundary, following this with another stroke to off which realised a trio. Boyes took on at the other end where Jai hit him for the first over-boundary and stole the next over with a single to mid-off. Jai was playing confidently in a free style while Wazir Ali was content to keep up his wicket. Singles caused 40 to appear, this having been scored at the rate of a run per minute. Wazir Ali drove the slow-bowler into the country for a single while Jai scored another off the bowler. A few more singles were followed by a good four to leg by jai and this hoisted the first half century.

JAI'S FINE INNINGS.

Many sound hits by Jai only realised singles owing to the skill with which the field had been placed. Chichester-Constable with some smart fielding came in for applause. The last fifteen minutes had been painfully dull. Jai relieved the monotony with a chop to the boundary which carried his individual score to fifty, the total being 62. He had taken just fifty minutes to do this. A smack to the off increased the score by three, Earle fielding the ball well. Mercer took over at the pavilion end and conceded two successive singles. Wazir Ali was over-cautious, an hour's play bringing him only ten runs. It took him twelve minutes to get the next run. A fine off-drive by Jai put 70 on the board and in Boyes' same over he drove him for another four. Mercer came on again this time at the Gymkhana end his first over being a maiden. Wazir cut for a brace Astill who had taken over the bowling from Boyes, and then obtained a single by placing him to leg.

Each batsman scored a single off Mercer but Astill's next over proved disastrous to the batting side. Jai lifted the bowler to the leg boundary where Boyes brought off a magnificent catch. He had to jump in reaching the ball and had he missed, it would have been a six. (81-2-63). Jai had played a splendid innings and his play throughout was confident and interesting Vithal was next man in, but Wazir Ali did not long survice him for in going out to Mercer, he had his bails smartly whisked off by Brown. (85-3-20) Wazir Ali's innings had lasted an hour and a half and was marked by extreme patience.

A PECULIAR DECISION.

Naidu received an ovation in coming out to join Vithal at the wicket. He played out the over and Astill bowled a maiden to Vithal. Then followed a remarkable incident. Mercer clean bowled Naidu and was walking out. There was some hesitation then and Mr. Warden, the umpire at the bowler's wicket, referred the matter to Mr. Davar who refused to give a decision. A discussion followed with Mr. Warden and the outcome of the matter was that Naidu was declared not out. It was difficult to understand the umpire's decision in the matter. A no-ball had not been called

(Continued on page 8.)

SWARAJIST STRENGTH IN ASSEMBLY.

DECLINE IN NUMBER.

POOR RESPONSE FROM PUNJAB.

DELHI, Dec. 7.

Elections to the Assembly are coming to a close as only about a dozen seats are yet to be filled. These are mostly from Bihar where the results will be announced in a day or two. Messages from the Punjab show that the Swarajists have fared worse here than in any other province. Lala Lajpatrai, leader of the Independent Congress Party who opposed Diwan Chamanlal (Swarajist) in the West Punjab non-Mahomedan constituency has been elected by a majority of over six thousand votes. Lala Lajpatrai has already had a walk-over in Jullunder Division owing to the withdrawal of Raizada Hansraj. The total number of Swarajists in the Assembly is now 32. Europeans are ten, and non-Swarajists including Independents, Responsivists and Liberals are fifty.

It is understood that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office have fixed the 25th May 1927 as the opening day of the 10th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. —A. P.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT TO PRESIDE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress will be held on 31st December and 1st and 2nd January. The reception committee is considering the election of the president and it is understood that Sir Dinshaw Petit of Bombay will be invited to preside over the deliberations of the Congress which will meet in Dalhousie Institute. The most important business of the Congress will be the reconsideration of matters arising out of the Currency Commission's report. Besides a draft constitution of a federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce will be laid before the Congress for adoption. As at present drafted the constitution provides for a permanent central office at Delhi and Simla with regular Secretarial staff attached to it. The committee of management will consist of elected representatives of member bodies. It is further understood that a very large number of resolutions have already been tabled by various bodies from all provinces on wide subjects ranging from the revision of Companies Act and hide export duty to several amendments of the Indian Companies Act, revision of the Meston Award, anti-dumping legislation and remission of stamp duty on bills of exchange and banks cheques.—A. P.

Teheran, December, 7.—Foroughi, Minister of War has returned from trip to Russia, where he went to negotiate commercial treaty and removal of embargo on Persian exports.

London, December, 7.—Price of coal has been substantially reduced and is now fixed between 57 and 62 shillings ton. Street trolley price which reached 4sh. 6d. hundred-weight has now been reduced to 3sh. 2d.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	7th December.
Previous Closing Rate	12.34
To-day's Opening Rate	12.33
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	12.45
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL MARKET

	7th December.
Previous Closing Rate	6.55
To-day's Opening Rate	6.60
To-day's Closing Rate	6.58
Difference	+.03

Sawri Closing	244-8-0
Sunday's Closing	244-0-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Dated 7th Dec. 1926.
Spot	24 5/8
	4 annas teji
Forward	24 5/8
	4 annas teji
Gold Spot	4l 11½
	unchanged

Men and Matters.

Lord Birkenhead is shocked. Whether it was the shock of his life Reuter does not tell us. Very likely it was. Imagine the anger and pained astonishment with which the Secretary of State for India who himself is the chief trustee for three hundred million souls, must have regarded the ignorance of man who was Prime Minister of England at one time about the "fundamental interests" of a country to which England is determined to do good.

* * * *

In fact that is the mission of the British Empire in this world: To do good to other nations. It exists solely for the promotion of happiness in others and it has an uncanny knowledge of what the fundamental interests of other people are. No other European Power can have that knowledge. Why? The answer is so simple but the Radicals and socialists and anti-imperialists are so thick-headed they cannot find it. Whenever any new territory is to be commercially exploited, Britain is there first, with a British cruiser or gun-boat in the offing. It is Britain's proud privilege to aquaint herself first as regards what the fundamental interests of other nations are.

* * * *

Take China. Mr. Lloyd George has the temerity, the un-British imprudence to declare that the Chinese are fighting for the security of elementary human rights. Rubbish. That is where Welsh solicitors go wrong. The wretched Chinese do not realize that some English men and women.—Heaven help the poor innocents—are "harmlessly and usefully living" amongst them. Of course now and then it is necessary to remind the Chinese by throwing shells from British gun boats on undefended towns like Wanhsien how harmless and useful the British are.

* * * *

This is very necessary, a very regrettable necessity indeed, just like the unequal Treaty rights and the inscriptions on public boards in British concessions "Chinese and dogs not allowed". How could China progress with British co-operation like this if she were not taught—what is what.

* * * *

And to think that Mr. Lloyd George failed to appreciate this co-operation and made that "irresponsible inaccurate and mischievous speech" about China! If only Lord Birkenhead had some more leisure he would, we are sure, write a book on "Lapses from good taste on the part of British Premiers" and devote a special chapter to Mr. Lloyd George's folly.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Bradford declared that the record of Western civilization in China was "indeed black", and that foreigners there were suffering from their own greed. If an industrious person kept a diary of the utterances of well-known British statesmen, there will be found no place on the map of the world when the record of Britain or other European nation with regard to weaker nations was not "black", or "blackest". Anyhow, well said, L. G. Your plain speaking about the doings of Britain in China is a beautiful elegy!

* * * *

From the correspondence in our columns it appears:—

(1) That Mr. P. J. Murzaban made a joke about his programme.

(2) That Mr. B. F. Bharucha accustomed to see fight over programmes, did not appreciate the joke.

That Mr. Murzban is a programme in himself.

* * * *

"I dissent entirely from the suggestion that we are a set of fools without a programme and did not know what we were doing" said Sir George Buchanan before the Meats Committee. But who ever suggested that they were fools? They knew their programme, surely. It was others who knew nothing about it.

* * * *

The "Pioneer", in a note entitled "Novel Forms of Education", says: "In Bethnal Green there are egg-producing classes". Very novel, in all conscience.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asks the Powers to recognise that a New China has been born. The Powers have recognised it. Hence the trouble.

* * * *

Thought for the day:—The golden fruit of cricket, what is it, its honesty; its purity; its freedom from gambling; its manliness; its sustained attractions to age as well as youth. Splendidly put indeed? Hat off to Lord Harris.

* * * *

Mrs. Green:—"You know, they say that the way to reach any man's heart is through his stomach."

Mrs. Wyse: "Yes, that may be; it's the stretch between his heart and his pocket-book that is hardest to get over."

GALSTAUM HORSES FOR RACING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Galstaum applicants submitted that Galstaum had entered valuable race horses for the next Saturday races and if some accident happened to such horses applicants would be seriously prejudiced and the chance of recovery of the full amount due to them would be lost.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM

Geneva.—Lieut.-Col. John Drummond Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, has been appointed a member of the Health Committee by the League Council.—Reuter.

BATLIBOI'S

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Apollo Street, Fort, - - - BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLES OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION

Sajan & Co., 4. Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1926.

A LYING PROPAGANDA.

The "Indian National Herald" has evidently Mr. Jayakar on the brain. Mr. Jayakar has committed an atrocious crime beause he has won the confidence of the voters of Bombay to such an extent as to be returned to the Assembly at the head of the poll and because he has been endeavouring to bring about unity in the ranks of Congressmen so that a united front may be presented to the bureaucracy. But the "National Herald" and the small coterie, whose views it gramophones, do not want unity in the Congress and their misguided hostility to all attempts to create a favourable atmosphere for the settlement of the differences between Congressmen grows in intensity with the increasing support given to these attempts throughout the country. The journal is, therefore, driven to resort to desperate tactics in order to defeat the cause of national unity—which it evidently regards as of less importance than Jayakar-baiting. The measure of its despair is indicated in the new stunt on which it has embarked, the object of which is to accuse Mr. Jayakar of the machiavellian design of hoodwinking the country by raising a false cry of unity and working for disunity. The stunt consists as usual in publishing a private letter of Mr. Jayakar and putting upon it an interpretation suited to the journal's unworthy purpose of discrediting Mr. Jayakar in the eyes of the public. The appeals for unity which have been recently made are, the "Herald" is good enough to inform us, specious appeals. These appeals have been made not only in these columns and by prominent Congressmen like Mr. Rajagopalachariar but also by no less a person than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Congress and a prominent Director of the Nationalist Newspaper (India) Company which owns the "Herald". And "what a hollow business is this agitation (for unity)" is revealed to the 'Herald' "by the discovery that all this while Mr. Jayakar and his friends have been hard at work to achieve not unity but disunity in the Bombay Council."

The discovery consists in the publication of a letter which Mr. Jayakar had written to some members suggesting that the several detached groups in the Council should combine and form one United Opposition. The interviews with Messrs. Jayakar and Pradhan which we publish elsewhere give a true account of the happenings which the "Herald" has sought to exploit for the sinister purpose of its vendetta against Mr. Jayakar. Mr. Jayakar has explained the part he has played in these happenings with characteristic candour and the one fact that emerges from the interview of Mr. Dadubhai Desai as well as those of Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Pradhan is that the sole aim of Mr. Jayakar throughout has been to help in the formation of a strong Opposition Party in the Council. It was in order to carry out this aim that he gave letters to Mr. Pradhan who himself had been actuated by the same aim ever since the declaration of the results of the elections. The "Herald" insinuates that "Mr. Jayakar has been busy, *since this* (United Nationalists) *Party* was *mooted*..." (its italics), in endeavouring to form a rival opposition party from which the Swarajists would be deliberately excluded" and that the unholy object of the move was to split the opposition in the Bombay Council. The interpretation which the "Herald" has placed on Mr. Jayakar's efforts is described by Mr. Pradhan as mischievous and dishonest. Any right-thinking man dispassionately reading all the three interviews which we publish, will agree that the description is neither unjust nor too harsh. In the first place, it is clear that Mr. Pradhan had taken the initiative in forming a united Opposition Party before Mr. Dadubhai started his party and that when Mr. Jayakar gave him the letters he did so on the assumption that Mr. Dadubhai regarded his proposals as purely tentative and that, therefore, it would be ultimately possible to bring together a large majority of the elected members and form a United Party. This is corroborated by the statement of Mr. Dadubhai that when they first met at Mr. Jayakar's house last week they discussed matters with a view "to find out some way by which the several views could be reconciled with the view of forming one united Opposition Party in the Council" and decided to meet again after Mr. Pradhan's return from Gujarat. In the face of this unequivocal statement by Mr. Dadubhai, it will be only a perverse mentality that will regard Mr. Jayakar's efforts as being directed towards splitting opposition in the Bombay Council. But evidently the "Herald" in its zeal for mud-slinging forgot Mr. Dadubhai altogether. Now, it must find to its chagrin that the latter's interview gives the lie direct to its baseless and mean insinuations against Mr. Jayakar. For Mr. Dadubhai makes it quite clear that Mr. Jayakar always expressed to him the advisability of having a strong united party and advised him that the differences, if any, might be cleared by joint discussion. In view of this statement the suggestion of the "Herald" that Mr. Jayakar was deliberately trying to exclude the Swarajists is proved to be too contemptible to deserve notice. That, on the contrary, Mr. Jayakar was anxious to secure the co-operation of the Swarajists is evident from the fact that be advised the deletion of the clause regarding the formation of a Ministry as he felt that it would interfere with some members joining the new Party. And this fact also disposes of the disgraceful charge that Mr. Jayakar's efforts were part of a conspiracy to secure a Ministership for Dr. Paranjpye with a view "to offer opposition to the National Party."

It is impossible adequately to characterise the attempt made by the "Herald" by the characteristic device of 'suggestio falsi' and 'suppressio veri' to throw dust into the eyes of the public, merely to gratify an unholy desire to calumniate Mr. Jayakar. The interviews which we publish elsewhere bring into relief the fact that both Mr. Pradhan and Mr. Dadubhai are working to carry out a common object, namely, to evolve an effective and strong Nationalist Opposition in the Council. There are doubtless minor differences between them, but, as Mr. Dadubhai says, with the help of Mr. Jayakar, to whose keen solicitude for a strong National Party on the Opposition benches he pays a just tribute, there will be no difficulty in arriving at an understanding. It should be the duty of all interested in the welfare of the Presidency to help in bringing about such an understanding. But the "Herald" is too much pre-occupied with its campaign of vilifying leaders who differ from it, to think of the welfare of the Presidency.

SIR BASIL'S HALF TRUTHS.

On Monday we referred to the Cawnpore speech of Sir Basil Blackett. The full text is now available, and we propose to now examine his arguments in greater detail. In the first place we cannot help remarking that the Finance Member has over and over again resorted to half-truths which he can very safely do before a lay audience. For instance, he says, "for many years stability of the Exchange value of the rupee seemed to have been obtained for India under the pre-war system in spite of the absence of an automatic working machinery." This may lead the layman to think that it was a mere accident that Exchange did not go up to 1sh. 5d. or 6d. in pre-war days;; but Sir Basil Blackett ought to know that this is not a correct statement of the case. He was himself Secretary of the Chamberlain Commission, and he cannot be ignorant of the fact that there was automatic machinery to keep the Rupee from soaring over 1sh. 4d., and the Commission has laid a good deal of emphasis on the mechanism by which this result was obtained. However, we may draw the attention of Sir Basil Blackett to the notification issued by the Government of India as early as 26th June 1893, in which Government took an undertaking to give one rupee for every 7.53344 grains. This was directly a result of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Herschell Commission and this was later on embodied in the Indian Coinage and the Indian Paper Currency Acts. Sir Basil's object in insinuating that the maintenance of 16d. for so many years was an accident, is to induce the layman to accept his change to 18d. as a similar accident. It is regrettable that such methods should have to be resorted to by him to defend his present policy.

Lest the layman may still have some doubts about the position, we shall here quote a predecessor of Sir Basil Blackett. Sir James Meston, the Financial Secretary of the Government, in the course of a debate on the Budget in the year 1910 said:

> "We have linked India with the gold countries of the world. We have reached a Gold Exchange standard which we are steadily developing and improving. There is still one great step before the ideal (that is, a real gold standard) can be reached. The next and final step is a true gold currency. That I hope will come in time but we cannot force it."

This shows that in the opinion of Sir James Meston the only step then left to be taken to place this country on the full gold standard was to give it a gold currency. Does Sir Basil Blackett think that Sir James Meston as well as the members of the Chamberlain Commission were as new-born babes in currency matters and did not know what they were talking about? If not, why does he persist in making such misleading statements about the position in pre-war days? The fact of the matter is that it is only by thus mystifying the lay public about what the position in pre-war days was that Government can justify all its mischievous meddling since 1916. We do not propose to tire our readers with the equally misleading description of the period mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs of his speech and will go on to the next important item.

Sir Basil is pleased to declare that he categorically denies that the producer suffers any net financial loss by stabilisation at 1sh. 6d., and then goes on to talk of commodity prices. The implication in the words "net financial loss" seems to be that owing to rise of prices the producer to-day gets the same amount in rupees as 1914 or even more. Does Sir Basil Blackett want to put forward the doctrine that if a borrower is better off, his creditor can justly ask for more money? This would be absurd but this is what it amounts to.

As for his "categorical denial" Sir Basil ought to remember that assertion is no argument. He cannot deny that he has secured what he calls a "profit" in his Budget of Rs. 4 to 5 crores by remittance of Home charges at 1sh. 6d. We challege him to show how he has come by it. Has it dropped from the heavens? If not, from whose pocket does it come? If it is not from any one's pocket, then why does he not put the rate to 2sh. 6d. or 3sh. 6d. and thus add crores of rupees to these "profits" in the Budget?

In the next para Sir Basil Blackett talks of 1sh. 6d. having been there for 4 out of the last 10 years. Does he mean 1sh. 6d. gold? If so, we challenge him once more to show that this was the rate for four years. Sir Basil further makes himself responsible for the statement that the rate was never 1sh. 4d. except for a few months at a time during the same period of ten years. Again, we ask "does he mean 1sh. 4d. gold?" If not we would ask him why he talks of the sterling figures which are absolutely irrelevant. Those who oppose Government's present policy do not ask for and have not asked for 1sh. 4d. sterling. It was always 1sh. 4d. gold. We hope the next time Sir Basil makes a speech in defence of 1sh. 6d. he will use the correct "gold" rates and not "sterling" rates.

Sir Basil next talks of the tax-payer and frightens the public with the talk of the economic friction which accompanies new taxation and of the shifting of the burden of the agriculturist to other shoulders. This again is misleading. "It is the burden of other people that has been shifted on to the shoulders of the producer" by saddling him with 2d. additional taxation in every rupee. It is this that the producer wants to get rid of. However, if Sir Basil thinks that the agriculturist is so well off that he must bear this additional burden, let him put on an export tax of 1 1|2 per cent. or 2 per cent. and get his own 4 to 5 crores. Let him at least see that other people do not benefit at the expense of this producer by getting 2d. more on every rupee that they remit out of India of their own savings or profits. That these are not by any means negligible will be seen from the fact that in a single, and comparatively small, company railway the profits on Exchange alone equalled about 4 per cent. on their ordinary stock. What justification is there for putting so much extra money into the pockets of investors in England at the expense of the producer?

THE FIGHT FOR THE RATIO.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S THREAT.

Sir Basil Blackett has once more most emphatically declared at Cawnpore that, if the fixity of the Rupee is not acceptable to the Assembly at 1s. 6d., then he would allow the things to go on. This is a threat, which is hardly befitting the Finance Minister, as it is discourteous to the Assembly. You pretend to give the Assembly power of speech and freedom of thought, and yet you deny to them the action which in their considered opinion the members may think fit to take. If you look to the history of Currency Legislation, it is nothing else but one sustained failure. India never desired the change of her honest silver currency. The gold standard was foisted on her not for the benefit of India but for the treasury, the Government officials and other exploiters who are out in this country for public services, such as Insurance Companies. Banks, Tea Plantations and Jute Manufacturers and others who are working with sterling capital. So far back as 1879 if not long before that, the Government of India was distinctly told by the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, that closing of the Mints and overvaluing of the Rupee would end in disaster. On the eve of the meeting of the Herschell Committee the "Statist" of London wrote most emphatically against the closing of the Mints and overvaluing the Rupee which the Government so ardently desired. It concluded a very able article by saying that if the Rupee was overvalued by 20 per cent. there would be sweeping transfer of property from the producing working millions who create the wealth and make the prosperity of the Empire to the servants of those millions and parasites who prey upon the producers.

Ratio: A Vital Issue.

The Herschell Committee was after all an honest Committee. It reluctantly consented to close the Mints, but instead of fixing the Rupee at 1s. 6d. which the Government of India desire, they fixed it at 1s. 4d. This in itself ought to teach our local economists who declare that the ratio is immaterial. What is of the highest importance in their eyes is an effective gold currency. The readers of "The Chronicle" are well aware that Government desires 1s. 6d. to the Rupee as the ratio, and when the Government was told by the Secretary of State to allow the Rupee to go higher than 1s. 6d., the Government of India strongly protested. This is another slap in the face of our local economists who declare the Ratio to be unimportant. On the eve of the Fowler Committee and so far back as 1897 the then Government of India strongly protested against a higher rate than 1s. 6d. Yet it is strange that our local Professors are intent upon having an effective gold currency, which is to be the salvation of India, and not the Ratio. Let us quote once again, for the benefit of our young and enthusiastic local economist, the despatch of the Government of India dated 11th June, 1924: "We think it highly probable that the view could be taken by any Committee that higher exchange than 1s. 6d. is desirable." We find already that the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is seriously affected by rising exchange and, that Indian exports and industries would be adversely affected.

Practically this will show the learned professors that the Government of India is thoroughly alive to the injurious effects of a high exchange on agriculture and manufacture, although they are anxious to exploit India to the utmost extent possible. They think that the limit of expansion would be reached at 1s. 6d., anything higher than that would mean the breaking point of the wealth-producing institutions of the country. It is true that the Fowler Committee while confirming the ratio at 1s. 4d. recommended effective gold currency. Lord Rothschild, one of the witnesses before the Fowler Committee, was asked as to the quantity of gold required to make the gold standard effective. His opinion was that 20 million pounds would be sufficient. The volume of the currency then extant was comparatively small. It was then computed that we had in circulation 130 crores of rupees and 28 crores of currency notes. Since 1904 our Government began to mint rupees, our token currency at high pressure, and long before the War, retailed food grain prices as showed by the index numbers rose from 117 in 1904 to 199 in 1913, and 222 in 1914, to say nothing of the terrible inflation which took place during the War.

An Unpardonable Crime.

This inflation of prices through token currency destroyed the economic life of the country. The closing of the Mints was an uncalled for mistake, one might almost say a crime, but to give the country token currency and to inflate prices during times of profound peace, was an unpardonable crime. If they were going to act like this, they had no right to close the Mints to silver, and after closing it, and after destroying our natural honest silver currency the Government had no right to destroy our economic life, by flooding the country with silver token coins. The late Mr. Gokhale so far back as 1908 drew the attention of the Legislature to this inflation. If our local economists had any knowledge worth the name, they would have long come to the rescue of the country, by denouncing this wrong which was being done under the guise of fixity of exchange. Those who desire effective gold currency must consider now the volume of token currency which we possess. Our learned Finance Minister gives the figure of 350 crores of rupees, and 200 crores of currency notes as our token currency. An American financier puts the figure of token rupees at 400 crores. With this enormous volume of token currency, it is impossible to find immediately for a poor country like India enough gold to make the gold standard immediately effective. It is computed that 103 millions worth of gold will be required for such a large volume of token currency. There is another objection to the immediate circulation of gold. What are we to do with the enormous silver currency? It will have to be locked up to a large extent, which should be another waste. If you come out to sell a portion of our silver, who would buy it? All these things are to be carefully considered. Effective gold currency in the end must be our aim, but time must be allowed. However all gold which may be tendered by the public at the mints should be turned into a gold coin at the rate of 1s. 4d., let us call it Indian Gold Mohur, at the rate of R15 per coin. The Currency League has taken this matter up and every Indian must heartily support it.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE

WANTED SMALL PRIMARY UNITS.

(By K. K. Vaidya).

II

The Joint Municipality as decided by the Government, will be a financial failure. It comprises an area capable of accommodating lacs of inhabitants, while its actual population is barely 30,000 with little prospect of increase in the near future. The distant villages and also Versowa will long remain unfit for attracting middle class population as there is no cheap, speedy, and regular vehicular system to approach the railway stations. The municipality may build roads and that too at a very high cost, but it cannot maintain this vehicular service which can subsist only if the population increases to a lac of inhabitants. The joint municipality will have to build miles and miles of roads, provide water pipes, drainage etc. and also the lighting and conservancy arrangements, over the intervening rural areas in order to serve its scattered urban areas The charges of superintendence will be heavy. There will be no sufficiently dense population to pay for those heavy establishments. Owing to the want of contiguity and inter-dependence among the suburbs, each important area will have to be kept self-sufficient in point of municipal establishments, as the municipal services offered in one suburb will be utterly incapable of being availed of by the other suburbs.

Neglect of Outlying Parts

The several parts of Bombay are inter-dependent from the industrial and commercial point of view. Their means of inter-communication are ample and varied. They all belong historically to one island of Bombay which is the common name for the municipality. The Corporators have numerous opportunities for visiting and acquainting themselves with the several parts of Bombay. Yet in Bombay also there is a genuine complaint in the Sewree, Worlee, Dadar and other distant areas that they are not properly attended to by the Municipality and do not get a proportionate return for their taxes. The Fort and Malabar Hill areas are given undue preference in all sorts of expenditure. All these facilities of Bombay life are lacking in the suburbs while the danger of giving rise to complaints of partiality etc., as in Bombay, is far greater. The several suburbs are now independent from the industrial point of view. They are all dependent upon Bombay and have no mutual attraction for each other. The residents do not find time to acquaint themselves with the requirements of their neighbouring suburbs.

An Unsatisfactory Arrangement.

But in the joint municipality, the minutest questions of the individual suburbs will have to be submitted to the vote of the municipal councillors of the other suburbs, and owing to the want of knowledge of those councillors, the representatives of the particular suburb concerned in the question will be dubbed as interested parties and the municipal officers will carry undue weight as they will be able to pose as the only persons acquainted with the whole municipal area. These officers will become the dictators of the municipality. Members from distant parts of the municipality will show very poor attendance and members residing in the headquarters town of the municipality will be practically able to wield all powers. As the minority of the members of each suburb will have to perform the disgusting task of satisfying and persuading the members of the other suburbs to agree everry minute question no member will be able to satisfy his constituenss, new members will be returned to the municipality at each election with the vain hope of producing better results and thus none will get the experience and education of municipal administration by having a lasting connection with that body.

Loss of Educative Effect.

This educative object of local self-Government is one of its foremost objects and it has been definitely recognized in the famous Resolution of 1918 of the Government of India on this subject. But the proposed joint municipality will utterly fail to achieve this object. I hope the Government will still reconsider the whole question and solve this problem once for all. It will not be too much to suggest that all further action for establishing the joint municipality should be suspended until the ministership for local sel-government is confirmed or changes hands. The Vile Parle residents are determined to fight this question to the last and a deputation to wait upon the Minister is being arranged.

(Concluded.)

Notes of the Day.

"The Chinese Republic of To-morrow."

M. Chicherin's declaration to the Press that in his opinion South China of to-day will be the Chinese Republic of to-morrow is amply supported by the trend of recent events in that hapless country. British Imperialists may not like it but the fact remains that all over China the predilection of the people is for democratic rule. Powerful Tu-chuns supported, as is freely alleged in the Continental Press, by British money may put up a fight in Northern China against the Russian influence, which is always on the side of the foreign-trained students who control Chinese popular feeling in a very large measure. But Chang Tso-lin, the favourite of British Imperialism, hesitates to go South leaving Mukden unguarded and the Christian General Feng Yu-Hsiang, being a shrewd man who knows which way the popular wind is blowing, declares in support of the Cantonese Government. The latter can therefore have ample scope to extend its influence. The British Press has evidently grasped the unpleasant fact that the Republican Government of Canton has overwhelming popular support and large military resources. Its "volte face" is therefore intelligible. Anxious as always to do good to China, and incidentally to safeguard British shopkeepers' interests in the country, it now recommends towards the Chinese a policy of "conciliatory compromise."

A Prudent Declaration.

At the conclusion of the discussions which the representatives of the British and German Federations of Industries had in London, the two parties made an announcement which is evidently meant to disarm suspicion in industrial circles in America and France. The emphatic declaration by them that they did not "mention or consider" any suggestion whatsoever for combined action by Germany and England against the industry of any other country will be welcome to the French industrialists who have only recently concluded an understanding with the German industrial magnates as also to the American businessmen who are against supporting any German financial venture which, in secret alliance with English capital, is likely to compete with America's efforts to push her own goods abroad. Such competition is already very keen between Britain and America in the Far Eastern markets.

True to Their Word

The Annual Report of the Agent General of Reparations pays a handsome tribute to the "spirit of friendly Germany" which has "loyally and punctually met her obligations." The Dawes plan has thus succeeded wonderfully well, and the Allies are quite pleased over it. The experts who formulated it acknowledge that the success has exceeded their anticipations. The Report mentions that the success was possible in spite of the serious business crisis in Germany at the end "of the first annuity year." The German papers in mail week although they reiterate the point that Germany has no illusions about the Dawes plan's being a real help to her rapid economic recovery, congratulate all classes in Germany on having shown that Germans can be true to their word, but a number of them, as for example the "Koelnische Zeitung" which devotes a long article to the subject, make pointed mention of the fact that the continued presence of the Inter-Allied Military Mission of Control in the country is an unpleasant reminder to Germans that they are still distrusted. Germany's entry into the League ought to secure for her better treatment now, says the paper, at the hands of the Allies.

Deferred Hopes.

When several years ago the Pusa Institute was established very high hopes were entertained about its developing into a centre for instructional guidance in higher agricultural research. The Indian graduate passing out after taking a degree in science or in agriculture soon found, however, that if he went to Pusa the rule was to give plenty of scope to raw University men from England who blossomed out into experts after a few years at Pusa, while the Indians had practically no chance of being encouraged to take up research. The evidence of Mr. Hutchinson, formerly Imperial Bacteriologist, before the Linlithgow Commission at Calcutta shows that at least one British research officer in the employment of the Government of India thinks that the Pusa Institute has not fulfilled this important function of "affording educational facilities to Indian research workers" of such standard that they need not go abroad. He says this 'should be' its function; but the qestion is whether it would be so long as the Government of India are not in earnest about it.

DEBATE ON COAL DISPUTE.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON BALDWIN'S GOVT.

RAMSAY MACDONALD TO MOVE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The coal dispute will be debated for the last time in the House of Commons on Wednesday when a vote of censure on Government proposal will be moved by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leader of the Labour Party. The motion which also demands nationalisation and reorganisation of the mining industry will, it is expected, be resisted by Liberals and an amendment has already been tabled by some Conservatives deprecating a discussion calculated to keep alive the animosities created during the stoppage. This debate promises to be most interesting feature of the current week in Parliament which will probably be prorogued on Thursday week. The new session will not open until about the second week in February.—B.O.W.

GERMANY'S REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

LOYAL DISCHARGE OF OBLIGATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Report of the Agent General for Reparations payments for the second year's working of the Dawes' Plan ended August 31st, states that Germany has loyally discharged her full obligations during year and by an agreement between the German Government and Reparation Commission, the troublesome question of supplementary contributions has been settled in a way that greatly contributes to smooth working of the plan. The second annuity year called for payment by Germany of a total annuity of twelve twenty million gold marks or slightly less than one half of the full annuity.—B.O.W.

INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the Commons to-day replying to England, Lord Winterton stated that for the year ended 30th June last, the India Store Department had accepted 156 tenders from non-British firms and 433 tenders from British firms or agents for foreign goods. The department during this period had placed 8891 contracts.—Reuter.

EARL WINTERTON'S INDIAN TOUR

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Lord Winterton during his Indian tour will fly with Sir Samuel Hoare on the 17th January from Delhi to Lahore and from there Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Waziristan country.—Reuter.

REPORT ON INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the Commons, repyling to Sr John Marriott, Mr. Baldwin said that it was not proposed to allocate a special day in this session to discuss the report on the Inter Imperial Relations Committee. He added in normal course of business many opportunities would occur in the next session to raise matters arising from the Conference. He thought that discussion was more likely to hear fruit if members had an opportunity of first thinking over the Confence's work.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

DELEGATES' JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Geneva.—After a meeting which lasted for two hours between Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand, Herrs. Stresemann, Scialoja and Vandervelde a joint communique was issued stating that the delegates to the conference met in order to continue in common conversations begun on 5th December separately, and they are satisfied with the progress made. Further meetings will be held and it is hoped that an agreement will be reached.—Reuter.

NO REDUCTION IN OPIUM SUPPLY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the Commons, Cecil Wilson asked whether as a result of Government of India's decision to reduce by ten per cent annually export of opium except for medical and scientific purposes, imports into British Dependencies in the Far East would be proportionately reduced. Col. Amery replying expressed opinion that no such reduction was practicable in the present circumstances.—Reuter.

SIMLA OFFICIAL CHANGES

SIR A MUDDIMAN TO BE GOVERNOR.

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 7.

The Legislative Assembly will lose before long its suave and hilarious Home member. Sir Alexander Muddiman, who will no longer mock with a delicious smile at the speakers of the opposition. He has decided to obtain a Governorship for himself and before long he will be installed as the ruler of an important province, it has been suggested in some quarters that Sir Alexander Muddiman will probably become the Governor of the United Provinces. It is certainly true that an offer of this kind was made to Sir Alexander but it is understood he expressed his preference for a distant though more pleasant province. He will before long be appointed Governor of Burma. The Governorship of the United Provinces, it is most likely will go to the foreign department. Sir Denis Bray has already made a good impression and it is expected he may be chosen for the great honour unless it is felt that he may for the present serve as Home Member. Sir Denis Bray himself would be inclined to accept the Home Membership for the present though he would not refuse a governorship i it is offered.

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

The "Hindustan Times" publishes to-day that the appointment of the Statutory Commission has been the subject of great speculation recently in the public press. In authoritative circles it is not denied that the Conservatives, before they go back to the electorates will appoint the Statutory Commission even though this appointment may not be exactly in 1929. It is believed that the consideration of the personal may start as early as the end of 1927 and instructions may be issued to the various departments of the Government, calling upon them to prepare their draft reports for the benefit of the commission Earl Winterton's visit is interpreted in official circles as a first step to the appointment of the Commission. It is believed that Earl Winterton will study quietly the political conditions for himself and submit his report for the benefit of Lord Birkenhead and later for the Conservative cabinet.

TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND POWERS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANTON GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Geneva.—Siating, representing the Chinese Nationalist Government (Kuomintang) has arrived here to follow the League Council's proceedings and to watch the attitude of the Peking Government Delegate Chaohsin Chu. In a letter to Eric Drummond, Siating declares that the Canton Government alone is able to speak in the name of the Chinese people and all unequal treaties must be immediately abolished. Kuomintang, Siating says, considers that all the negotiations with the Peking Government should be non-existent.—Reuter.

SITUATION EASING.

RUGBY, Dec. 6.

Hankow telegrams state that labour situation is easier. General strike anticipated during the weekend did not take place and considerable number of local strikes have been settled. Instructions issued by the Chinese authorities are said to have had tranquilising ecect on the Unions.

London official circles declare there is no foundation for the allegations that British Government or British merchants have ever financed northern militarists or any other political function in China. Although requests for assistance have been made from time to time they consistently maintained their policy of non interference in the Chinese domestic affairs.—B.O.W

EARLY WINTER IN NORTH AMERICA

FOURTEEN VESSELS CAUGHT IN ICE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Quebec.—Early winter in North America has resulted in fourteen vessels, chiefly outward-bound, being caught in ice at St. Lawrence.—Reuter.

KING FERDINAND PROGRESSING.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Bucharest.—King Ferdinand has been operated upon and his condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

STERLING SALES.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay has issued the following Press Communique dated, Bombay December, 6:—

The amount of sterling sold by Government during the week ending the 4th December 1926 was £ 5,00,000/-

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST.

THE "HERALD" TRIPS AGAIN.

MISCHIEVOUS ATTACK ON MR. JAYAKAR.

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI INTERVIEWED.

The "Indian National Herald," which has Mr. Jayakar on the brain, publishes in its issue of yesterday a private letter of Mr. Jayakar addressed to some members of the Council with a view to support the calumniating suggestion that Mr. Jayakar was trying to split opposition in the Bombay Council and to form a party with the object of offering opposition to the National Party started by Mr. Dadubhai Desai.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan interviewed on the subject characterises the "Herald's" interpretation of Mr. Jayakar's letter as mischievous and dishonest while Mr. Dadubhai Desai's interview gives the lie direct to the "Herald's" suggestion.

Interviewed by our representative, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai made the following statement:

"I called to see Mr. Jayakar some days back in connection with the National Party in the Council but as he was ill he sent for Mr. Pradhan so that we might discuss the possibility of having a strong Opposition Party in the Council. Accordingly Mr. Pradhan came soon after, and we both discussed the question, Mr. Jayakar being too ill to take any part. In the course of such discussion we considered several points of view, and, ultimately, it was agreed that Mr. Pradhan would see me again after his return from Gujarat. The idea was to find out some way by which the several views could be reconciled with the view of forming one united Opposition Party in the Council. So far as I am aware, there was no mention of forming two Parties as rivals but to form a strong National Party including the Responsivists.

We have again met to day in Mr. Jayakar's house where the same points of difference were discussed, and we are still hopeful that a strong National Opposition Party including the Swarajists and the Responsivists in the Council will be formed. The programme of the new Party, as outlined in my letter, is simply provisional as stated in that letter itself, and I stated it to Mr. Pradhan also, and it could be altered by the Party as a whole at their meeting. Mr. Jayakar always expressed to me the advisability of having a strong united Party, and he advised that the differences, if any, might be cleared by joint discussion.

As my sole object was and is to include Responsivists and other groups in the new Party I am still hopeful that some understanding will be arrived at between the Responsivists and the new National Party and as Mr. Jayakar who wants a strong National Party on the Opposition benches has promised his help I think there would be no difficulty now.

A MISCHIEVOUS & DISHONEST INTERPRETATION.

MR. G. B. PRADHAN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on the subject, said:—

I have read the screaming headlines of the "Inian National Herald." I am not surprised at the hysterical manner in which it misconstrues the effort of myself and of some of my friends in the Bombay Council to form a Party. Wherever Mr. Jayakar's name is concerned, that paper goes into hysterics, and the public by this time have had several instances of its monomania. So this fresh attempt will. I am sure, not deceive them. The true facts are that immediately on the declaration of election results, myself and a few Independents thought of forming a united Opposition in the Bombay Council. No one was to be excluded from it, not even the Swarajists. The idea was to bring together every one who was agreed on offering a strong and rational opposition to the Government on the merits of every question which came up for discussion. It was the experience of many of us in the last Council that, unless such an Opposition was formed, an amount of energy was wasted—which made Government strong. So myself and a few of my friends in the Council began to work in this direction. In the meanwhile we heard of an attempt made by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai to form a Party. But none of us was consulted in the matter, but apart from that, we thought that that Party so far as its published programme showed, had no working basis for its existence. Indiscriminate resistance to all fresh taxation was too narrow and negative a basis. For instance, why should not a proposal for a fresh tax on betting, drinks, gaming and similar vices be supported? Take the case of the Totalisator Act which I and many of my friends, including the Swarajists, wholeheartedly supported in the last Council. Supposing the percentage of that tax was intended to be raised this year by the Government, which is not unlikely, will Rao Saheb Dadubhai's Party be opposed to such a measure, and if so, will it be on the ground of some compassion for the Western India Turf Club? It is not all taxation that has to be objected to, but only such the incidence of which falls upon wrong or overburdened shoulders. It is, therefore, clear that indiscriminate opposition to fresh taxation is too vague a basis to form a new Party in opposition. The second weak link in that Party's programme was that it left a loophole for its members to escape the discipline of party rulings by pleading some mandate outside the Party which they were permitted to obey against the decision of the united Party in the Council.

A STRONG OPPOSITION.

My experience in the last Council, was that such liberty caused considerable trouble and embarrassment in the working of a Council Party. I hold the view that, for a proper working of a Council Party, its decisions should be final so far as Council activity was concerned, and if loopholes were to be allowed, it was better not to form a Council Party at all. We thought, therefore that the only rational principle on which a Party could be formed was the manner and the spirit in which the day-to-day working of the Councils was carried on. We therefore, came to the conclusion that, unless we were prepared to offer a strong opposition to Government from day to day with the view of bringing pressure upon them, and on this principle brought the several detached groups together into one united Opposition, our energies would be frittered away. With this view, I myself began to move in the direction of forming a large and united Party, and asked Mr. Jayakar to give me three or four letters of introduction to persons whom he knew personally. Accordingly, the letter, of which the "Herald" makes so much, was written. Anyone who reads that latter dispassionately and without the bias which the "Herald," in its usual temper, endeavours to create, will have no doubt that the interpretation put upon it by that paper is mischievous and dishonest. There is no desire to exclude anybody. Mine is an attempt to form a Party on the only rational basis, namely, the way in which the opposition is being conducted from day to day. Opposition to taxation alone cannot form the basis of a Party which has got to meet with fresh problems from day to-day. What is material in the Council is the nature and the spirit of the Opposition, and unless consensus is formed on this question, a party cannot succeed. I accordingly visited Gujarat and had a frank discussion with many members of the Council including those who were alleged to have expressed their desire to join Rao Saheb Dadubhai's Party. As for Rao Saheb Dadubhai himself, I met him personally and had a long and frank talk with him. In the course of this talk I pointed out to Rao Saheb Dadubhai that the programme of his Party, as published in the press, was too narrow and unworkable; to which he replied that it was only a tentative programme and that he was not averse to making the necessary changes when all the members of the Party met.

MISCHIEVOUS INVENTIONS.

So the "Herald's" suggestion that mine was an attempt to split the Opposition in the Bombay Council is a mischievous invention. I am not without hope that ultimately such a Party will be formed, which will include a large majority of the elected members of the Council and also the Swarajists unless they want to retain the freedom to follow outside mandates and be a law unto themselves apart from the decisions of their Council friends—which liberty no Council Party which wishes to be compact and solid can permit its individual members to enjoy. No conflict is intended to arise between any groups of the Council who are prepared to conduct their opposition in the manner I have indicated and be found by the decisions of the United Party.

As for the several malicious and covert suggestions made against Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Jayakar by the "Herald," they are too contemptible to be noticed. They are quite in keeping with the usual effort of that paper to misinterpret and distort facts where some of its pet aversions are concerned.

The Party is not intended to act as a rival to Rao saheb Dadubhai's Party, and I have a hope that eventually we shall be able to evolve, in spite of the "Herald," into one composite Party in which the Swarajists, if they wish will be able to take their proper place. Some people thrive on disunion, and the "Herald" has become notorious for its efforts in this direction. I hope the public will now be able to judge of this matter in the proper light.

I may mention here that so far nearly 20 members of the Bombay Council have expressed their desire to join this United Par-

(Continued on next page.)

PUNJABS VERDICT.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S DOUBLE SUCCESS.

HINDU SABHA CANDIDATES RETURNED.

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL DEFEATED.

The most keenly contested seat in the Punjab for the Legislative Assembly was the West Punjab non-Mahomedan constituency where Lala Lajpat Rai the present of the Independent Congress Party opposed Diwan Chaman Lal the Swarajist sitting member. The result of this which was anxiously awaited by people throughout the province was announced this afternoon. Lala Lajpat Rai who has been elected defeated his Swarajists opponent by amajority of 6,101. Lala Lajpat Rai polled 7,553 and Diwan Chaman Lal 1,452. 155 votes were invalid.

The Rural Party in the Council has secured a notable victory in the re-election of the Hon. Chaudhari Chhoturam, Minister for Education who has defeated his opponent Chaudary Shersingh of Rohtak after a hard fight. The other Minister Sardar Jogindrasingh has already been returned unopposed and both Ministers have thus retained their seats.—A. P.

The following further election results are announced:—

Hoshiarpur non-Mahomedan constituency: Pandit Nanakchand the sitting member (Hindu Sabha) elected defeating Mian Bo'ram (Independent).

North-east Towns non Mahomedan constituency: Lala Mohanlal Advocate Simla, the sitting member elected, defeating Rai Bahadur Pannalal of Ambala.

South-east Towns Mahomedan: Rana Firozuddin (Khilafatist) the sitting member elected, defeating Khwaja Muhammad-yusaf military contractor of Ludhiana.

Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division North Non-Mahomedan: Mr. Labsingh (Hindu Sabha) the sitting member elected defeating Diwan Bahadur Pandidas (Independent). Mr. Labsingh was a Swarajist in the last Council.

A message received from Jullunder states that Lala Lajpat Rai has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from Jullunder Division non-Mahomedan constituency with 2,987 votes defeating his rival Mr. Beltie Shah who secured only 39 votes.

Raizada Hansraj, who also stood as a candidate for this constituency had withdrawn a few days before the elections.

For the west Punjab Town non Mahomedan constituency Lala Bodhraj (Congress) the sitting member has been elected to the Punjab Council defeating Pandit Shivdutt and Lala Karamnarain (Hindu Sabha).—A. P.

For the Northwest Towns non Mahomedan constituency of the local Council, Dr. Gokalchand Narang (Hindu Sabha) has been elected by 4,010 votes defeating Mr. Murarilal (Congress) who obtained 812 votes. Dr. Gokalchand, it might be mentioned, was the leader of the Swaraj Party in the last Council, but this time he gave up the Swarajist ticket and preferred to fight as a Hindu Sabha candidate.—A. P.

Further election results in the Punjab show that the following have been returned to the Legislative Assembly:—

Ambala Divisoin, non-Mahomedan:—Mr. Tnakurdas of Hissar (Hindu Sabha.)

West Central Punjab Mahomedan:—Mian Muhammad Shahnawz.

North Punjab, Mahomedan:—Raja Ghazanfarali Khan of Pindadankhan.

North west Punjab Mahomedan:—Syed Husainshah.

South-west (Punjab) Mahomedan:—Khan Bahadur Makhdum Syed Rajanshah.

East Punjab, Sikh:—Sardar Kartarsingh.

Hissar, non-Mahomedan:—Chaudhuri Chhajjuram of Alipur, Calcutta.

Ambala-cum-Simla, non-Mahomedan:—Rai Sahib Gangaram of Ambala.

Kanga non Mahomedan:—Chaudhri Ramsingh of Chandran.

Hoshiarpur — non-Mahomedan:—Pandit Nanakchand, barrister, Lahore.

East and West Central Towns Mahomedan:—Mr. Dinmahomed of Gujranwala.

Gurgaon-cum-Hissar, Mahomedan:—Mr. Yasinkhan of Gurgaon District.

—Hoshiarpur-cum Ludhiana Mahomedan:—Chaudhri Afzalhaq of Garhshankar.

Ferozepore, Mahomedan:—Pir Akbarali Col Qabarwala.

Gujranwala Mahomedan:— Chaudhri Aliahmed of Wazirabad.

"OUT WITH REBELS."

U. P. CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

BENARES, Dec. 7.

The 20th session of the U. P. Political Conference at its second day's meeting, held at Bashipur (Nainital- yesterday under the presidentship of Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, passed a resolution unanimously, welcoming Mahatmaji to the province in January. Another important resolution was moved by Sri Krishnandatta Pallawal recommending to the Gauhati Congress to make a rule saying that no member of the Congress Executive can go against the Congress decisions and if one does, he must resign from the Congress Executive. Mr. Pallawal said that minority must bow before the majority. Mr. Thakur Manjit Singh, M.L.C., seconded the resolution. He said that this resolution if put into effect would put an end to indicipline in Congress ranks.

Mr Gauri Shankar Misra now of the Independent Congress Party moved an amendment saying that the opponents of the Congress decisions should not be officials of the Congress but may be members of the Executive. He said that he agreed in the principle of the resolution, but wanted practical and not impossible rules. Freedom of opinion, he said, must be allowed. The amendment fell fir want of a seconder. The President explained that the resolution took away no freedom of opinion. It only barred militant opposing action outside. The resolution was passed unanimously, only Mr. Gauri Shankar Misra dissenting.—F. P.

SITUATION AT HANKOW.

APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT REPORTED.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Locker Lampson, the Foreign Under-Secretary, reported that the latest news from Hankow according to a telegram received by the Foreign Office this morning showed a very appreciable improvement. Neither the threatened general nor customs strikes has materialised and the strike at the Japanese concession had been settled.

Negotiations for settlement of the other disputes were proceeding and the labour situation was for the moment appreciably easier. Unions were being formed daily, and demands for increased wages would inevitably follow, but the Consul-General at Hankow did not anticipate that they would be of an impossible nature. The Chinese authorities appeared for the moment inclined to restrain the Unions and were endeavouring to secure the observance of Concessions regulations. It was hoped that the naval guards would be withdrawn to-day.

Minister Lampson is proceeding to Hankow to examine the situation.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH ON CHINESE SITUATION

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REPLY

LODNON, Dec. 6.

Lord Birkenhead delivered to-day a speech at Northampton in the course of which he replied to Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Bradford on 5th December on the situation in China. He said the inspiration and intimate purposes of the present movement in South China were thinly concealed. He would be doing injustice to ingenious plotters of Moscow if he gave anyone else credit for them. It had never been the British Government's purpose to engage in any war with China. (Cheers). Their concern had been, firstly, to protect the lives of Englishmen and women who were harmlessly and usefully living in China under the assurances given by the former authorities of China, and secondly, as far as they could by pacific and persuasive methods to safeguard our great trade and financial interests there. Any Government Lord Birkenhead declared, would be incompetent and utterly unworthy of public confidence if it neglected to demand and procure the observance of plain and indisputable treaty rights. He was shocked to find that Mr. Lloyd George had condescended to make a speech which was wholly irresponsible, inaccurate and mischievous regarding China to the fundmental interests of which he with every other statesman of England ought to be a responsible guardian.—Reuter.

M. CHICHERIN ON BRITISH CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Berlin.—M. Chicherin in the course of a statement to Journalists dealing with the situation in China, expressed the opinion that it was clear that South China, expressed the opinion that it was clear that South China of to-day would be the Chinese Republic of to-morrow. Soviet Government had no intention of intervening in Chinese affairs. "We are friendly with Huchinetang Government and we rejoice at the growth of our friends. I am astounded to see the incredible narrow mindedness of the British Conservative politicians and journalists who make us responsible for the development of the Chinese nationalist movement when it must be clear everything perssen that this gigantic movement springs from the Chinese people itself."

PROPHECY OF REVOLT IN PERSIA.

M. Chicherin referred with pleasure to Russo-Turkish and Russo-Afghan treaties, and declared that the economic difficulties with Persia were on their way to be overcome. Referring to the article in an English publication alluding to the possibility of revolt of the tribes in Persia, M. Chicherin said that if such revolt occurred, the entire British press and all British agents would 'set loose a flood of calumnies against us and try to make the Persian Government believe that the Soviet was responsible for the revolt."—Reuter.

BIRTH OF NEW CHINA

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE SECONDARY

LONDON, December 6.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, interviewed expressed the opinion that the Canton Government had reached a point when Britain could recognise it. He thought that the time had come when the Powers ought frankly to recognise that new China had been born and whatever influence Russia might have at Canton or elsewhere, it occupied a very secondary position in the situation we had to face there.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES INVITED TO CANADA

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Ottawa.—The Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin have been officially invited to come to Canada to participate in the Diamond Jubilee of the Confederation of Upper and Lower Canada on 1st July 1927.—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS MAJORITY IN BIHAR COUNCIL.

SIX MOSLEM SWARAJISTS RETURNED.

NEW MINISTRY TO BE FORMED.

PATNA, Dec. 7.

Following further election results are announced:—

Legislative Assembly Bhagalpur Division (Mahomedan):—Mr. Badi Uzzaman (Congress) retiring member has been re-elected defeating Maulvi Asadullah, Tirhut Division Mahomedan uban:—Maulvi Mahomed Shafi Daudi (Congress) retiring member has been re elected, defeating Maulavi Mahomed Jalil.

Local Council Patna Division non-Mahomedan urban:—Babu Jagat Narain Lal (Independent Congress) has been elected defeating Mr. S. K. F. Sinha. North Manbhum non Mahomedan rural:—Babu Gunedra Nath Roy (non-party) has been elected defeating Babu Bakshi Jagdam Prashad Lal (retiring member, Congress).

Purnea non-Mahomedan rural.—Rai Bahadur Pritri Chand Lal Chaudhuri (retiring member, landholder) has been re-elected defeating Pandit Punyanand Jha (Congress).

South Saran non Mahomedan rural—Babu Nirsu Narayan (Congress) has been elected defeating Babu Madhavesvarendra Sahi.

Trihut Division, Mahomedan urban:—Maulvi Abdu Ghani (Congress) has been elected defeating Maulvi Mahomed Matiur Rahman (retiring member).

Kishanganj Mahomedan rural:—Mr. Syed Moinuddin Mirza (retiring member) has been re-elected defeating Maulvi Isiam Uddin (Congress).

For the Gaya Mahomedan rural constituency in the local Council Kazi Ahmad Hussain (Congress) has been elected defeating Khan Bahadur Ashfaq Hussain the sitting member.

For the Gaya cum Monghyr constituency in the Legislative Assembly:—Babu Sidheshwar Prasad Singh (Congress) has been elected defeating Rai Hari Prasad Lal (Independent Congress Party) thretiring member.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Out of the 76 elective seats for the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council including 5 special constituencies representing the European community, planting and mining interests and 5 landholders constituencies 66 have so far been filled. Of these Swarajists and their supporters including 6 Moslems claim to have captured 32 seats Independent Congress 5 and non-Swarajists 29. In many cases candidates have not given a definite indication of their political creed. Out of the 12 seats for the Assembly allotted to this province 6 have so far been filled. Of these 4 have gone to Swarajists and the remaining two to non Swarajists.

It is understood that according to the convention established on the last occasion both the ministers the Hon. Sir Syed Mahomed Fakruddin and Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh have sent in their resignations to His Excellency the Governor. It is believed that in the course of the latter half of this month the personnel of the new ministry will be announced.—A. P.

NOMINATIONS TO MADRAS COUNCIL.

A LADY MEMBER INCLUDED.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Nominations to the Madras Council are announced to-day. Of twenty-seven members nominated, only six are officials; ten represent depressed and other classes. Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal is among those nominated. She will be the first lady councillor. She is a graduate of the Madras Medical College and commands wide practice. She has take an active interest in movements concerning women's welfare and attended the recent International Women's Congress held at Paris.—F. P.

GAUHATI CONGRESS.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE TO MEET ON 24.

GAUHATI, Dec. 7.

A comprehensive bulletin is issued by the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress which will commence its session at Gauhati on December 26th.

The Subjects Committee meets on the 24th the bulletin states that the maximum number of press reporters who will be allowed entrance to the pavilion to report the proceedings of the Congress is fixed at 150. Medical arrangements have been made under the supervision of experienced medical men. Some provincial Congress Committees have not sent in their requisitions and the Reception Committee has arranged for their food in the general kitchen.—A. P.

C. P. FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

DEPUTATION TO COLLECT FUNDS.

JUBBULPORE (Lord Ganj), Dec. 7.

A meeting of the non-official members of the Hindustani C. P. Provincial Flood Relief Committee was held in Govind Bhawan, Jubbulpore on the 5th evening. The Hon'ble Seth Govinddass, President of the Committee presided. So far Rs. 2,700 have been collected by the President. Donors were thanked and it was resolved that the amount should be sent to Jubbulpore and Mandla District Flood Relief Committees. A deputation headed by Seth Govindass was appointed. It is to proceed on 8th December to Bombay and Calcutta to collect further funds.

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST.

(Continued from previous page.)

ty, and I hope to secure a much larger number in course of time.

THE TRUE HISTORY.

MR. JAYAKAR INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed later, Mr. Jayakar said:—I have seen Mr. Pradhan's interview. It correctly sets forth the several incidents as they happened. In the early part of last week—I think it was Monday the 29th—when I was lying ill, I was approached by a couple of prominent members of the Bombay Council and asked my advice as to the formation of a strong Party in opposition. I expressed my opinion that they should immediately form a united Party of all those who were inclined to constitute an Opposition willing to judge and determine every question on its merits. I was then shown the form of a declaration more or less on these lines, but which contained a clause that a Ministry would be formed if necessary. I said that this clause might interfere with some members joining this new Party, and as the specific purpose of this clause was doubtful in the present constitution of the Council, I advised that it might as well be removed if it was found to be an impediment in the way of many people joining the new Party. Thereafter, the person who saw me first had to leave Bombay, and Mr. Govindrao Pradhan took his place. To him I gave the same advice, and when he asked for a few letters of introduction to some people in Gujarat I gave the same to him including one to Rao Saheb Dadubhai himself, whose party I am accused of endeavouring to split up. One of such letters is the one published in the "Indian National Herald" this morning. The letter can speak for itself, and I leave it to the public to decide whether its terms bear the interpretation put upon it by the "Herald." As I say therein, the letter was intended for the purpose of forming a strong Opposition Party which would work the Council in order to enforce the popular will and bring pressure upon the Government, so that the several detached groups in the Council might combine and form one united Opposition. Thereafter one after noon Rao Saheb Dadubhai called to see me in my illness. I at once sent for Mr. Pradhan, in order that they might discuss the question in my room and arrive at a common basis. I was myself feeling too fatigued to discuss the matter with them, so I asked them to have a talk in my room, which they did. Eventually Rao Saheb Dadubhai happened to leave before I woke up, but later on Mr. Pradhan told me that there would be no difficulty in arriving at a united Party and that Rao Saheb Dadubhai regarded his proposals as purely tentative and was willing to make the necessary changes, if it was thought desirable to do so, by the members of the Party. Mr. Pradhan thereupon went on with his scheme in the hope that ultimately he would be able to bring together a large majority of the elected members of the Council. This is the true history of what has happened. I do not wish to reply to the several allegations made in the "Herald" against me. I have discovered from experience that it is useless to reply to anything that that paper writes against me.

THE COPY RIGHT LAWS

GOVT. RECORDS NOT EXEMPT.

Even Government publications enjoy the protection of copyright laws! Under the Indian Copyright Act of 1914, copyright in Government publicatioins vests in the Crown. Now "The Gazette of India" announces Government resolve to protest themselves from invasion under the Act.

It is very likely that publishers will feel affected by Government's stand, but they will do well to ponder over the laws regulating republication and reproduction of Government publications.

Government do not seem inclined to extend the right of reproduction in respect of their publications except in the following cases:—

(a) Any matter which has appeared in "The Gazette of India" except.
(i) Acts of the Indian Legislature.
(ii) Matter not first published by the Government of India;
(b) Acts of the Indian Legislature, subject to the condition that these are reproduced together with original material, e. g. commentaries;
(c) Vernacular translations of Acts of the Indian Legislature.
(d) Reports of any Committee appointed by the Government of India or the Indian Legislature.

Only "in special circumstances," Government intend giving permission to reproduce other Government publications. In the case of maps etc. application, should be made to the Surveyor General while in other cases to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

In their anxiety to protect their productions, Government have not forgotten the provinces. Provincial Governments have also been notified to enjoy similar rights of imposing restrictions on publishers in respect of the reproduction of Government books, etc.

LATEST CABLES

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Singapore.—150 ounces of illicit cocaine and 2,700 tahils of opium were discovered by the revenue officers under the bilges in the engineroom of the steamer "Fooksang" on its arrival from China.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Paris.—Breaking silence which he had maintained amidst babel of rumours Prince Carol interviewed by "Matin" emphatically repudiated that he had any idea of attempting coup d'etat on Rumania. He said that his excellent relations with his parents had never ceased.—Reuter's Special.

IMPROVED TRADE ROUTES.

NEW ERA OF COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

BENEFITS OF POLICY OF PROTECTION

LINKING INDIA WITH BRITAIN.

In the course of his speech the Viceroy dealt with a number of subjects, such as Commercial expansion of India, Imperial trade relations, and improved trade routes. He referred to Government's policy of protection and how it had saved the Steel industry from extinction.

His Excellency considered the linking up of India with the United Kingdom by air routes a matter of the near future.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 6.

The following is H. E. the Viceroy's address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon on 6th December 1926:—Mr. Taylor and gentlemen,—I have to thank you all for the very kind welcome you have given me and I am very pleased that this conference should have afforded me the opportunity of renewing an earlier acquaintance with Cawnpore. I need hardly say that I very highly value the privilege of meeting here the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce from every part of this great country. Your agenda paper contains important subjects and you may rest assured that my Government like that of my predecessors will pay careful attention to the results of your deliberations.

IMPORT LAGS BEHIND.

At your meeting last year Lord Reading through all his great experience to a review of the course of trade and industry in India during the period of his viceroyalty. Some day I may follow his example but my task to day is more restricted and I propose to confine myself to saying something on a few of the subject which claim our immediate interest. I must so far conform to the precedent as to refer briefly to the present state of Indian trade. Last year trade was good, though it did not reach the record figures of 1924/25. But when all allowance has been made for increased prices, it is satisfactory to know that our export trade has regained its pre-war volume. It is our import trade that lags behind. In the current year, trade has so far not been favourable. Imports indeed are slightly up compared with the last year, but exports are down in the first six months of this year by 36 crores, compared with last year and by 19 crores compared with the year before. The main decrease has occurred in the value of experts of raw cotton and the cause must be sought in the disorganisation of prices attendant on the announcement of the huge cotton crop in the United States of America. This year, moreover, the cotton crop is later than usual. But the most recent railway traffic returns indicate a beginning of the usual cold weather activity and by the end of the year I hope that we may have seen a recovery in our export trade. Of particular industries, I must refer first to the great cotton mill industry of India. It is passing through a time of great difficulty especially in Bombay. I do not here attempt to diagonse the causes of this depression or in any way to anticipate the report of the Tariff Board which is now engaged on its investigation. The great American cotton crop which I have already mentioned must for a time of course add gravely to the anxieties of the industry. But we may hope, that once the prices of cotton and therefore, of yarn and cloth have stabilised themselves a steady period of rising prices will follow which will restore the mills to a happier state. The jute industry too has had its troubles in the past few months but its position is so strong that in my view it can be no longer time before the industry is again moving along the road of assured prosperity. Tea is doing well and I am glad to note that the coal trade has made an advance in recent months which I hope will prove to be more than the temporary reaction of the proponged coal stoppage in Great Britain.

IMPERIAL TRADE.

In Imperial commerce as in Imperial politics India has a definite and important place to take. You no doubt read what the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan said in his opening speech at the recent Imperial Conference that we are anxious to see a development of trade between India and every part of the Empire because we believe that on every ground a development of mutual knowledge in the different parts of the Empire is vital and that the best hope of this lies in the development of trade relations. I note therefore with some regret that the proportion of our import trade coming from England is on the decline while the figures show that our trade with the Dominions is stationary. But many influences private and public are at work to remedy this state of affairs. The recent visits of the South African Deputation to India, of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariya to Canada and our own representatives on the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Australia are all helping in the right direction and stimulating the closer Imperial intercourse that we desire. We ourselves have derived great benefit from the work of our Indian Trade Commissioner in London and if any Dominion or Colony wishes at any time to send a trade agent to India it may rest assured that we shall do all that lies in our power to assist and facilitate his work.

STABILISING CURRENCY.

It is natural at this point to ask what Government can do to strengthen the commercial development in India. Much of course has already been done. I can in the first place hardly exaggerate the importance of the work which the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance has just completed. India owes a great debt of gratitude to that able and distinguished body of commissioners for the thoroughness of their enquiry and for the lucidity with which this intricate subject has been presented in their report. My Government is at present considering the legislation necessary to give effect to their recommendations which will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session in Delhi. The report concerns most vitally the trade and commerce of this great country and the future development of credit and of banking facilities which are so essental to its prosperity. The recommendation of the Commission finally to stabilise the rupee at a point which is now fully justified by the experience of the last two years was designed to remove one of the most cogent causes of uncertainty and dislocation which are always inimical to sound commercial progress while the acceptance of a gold standard on the lines proposed will mean the attainment by India of the goal for which she has been striving for the last generation and the consolidation of her position amongst the great commercial nations of the world. The creation of a reserve bank endowed with most important functions will concentrate in the hands of one authority in the closest touch with the agricultural commercial and industrial interests of India the management of both currency and credit which have hitherto been divorced. I am very confident that on such foundations will be rebuilt an enduring system of finance to the great advantage of India's poesperity and I earnestly hope that the discussion of these problems will proceed in an atmosphere of wise judgment and calm reason.

POLICY OF PROTECTION.

During Lord Reading's Viceroyalty India, took the first step in the direction of a discriminating policy of protection. That raises a large question on which there would here probably be some division of opinion and I am not here to raise more controversy than I can help. The policy has been formally adopted by the Government of India with the assent of the Indian Legislature and I hope you will agree that it is being wisely and prudently applied. The Government, I think, can justly claim that by this policy it has saved the steel industry in India from extinction and that it has greatly benefited the paper industry. The Steel Bill which is to be submitted next session will give the Legislature and the public an opportunity for assessing the results of three years' experience of this policy. But I may take one point now. One of the main objections taken to the policy of protecting the steel industry in India was that it would reduce imports and would therefore in all probability diminish India's capacity to sell her products abroad. Results have falsified this prophecy. The consumption of steel is rapidly increasing. Apart from the large production in India, imports are now 14 per cent above the pre-war figure and we can safely say, therefore, that in this respect, India is not groaning under the burden of protection. The reports moreover, of the Tariff Board, whether they lead to action by Government or not, can hardly fail to be of great value to the industry concerned. This is perhaps the appropriate point at which to express the gratitude which Indian industry must feel to Sir Charles Innes. One of the achievements of a remarkable term of office has been the success with which he has guided the demand for protection on reasonable and effective lines, and I regret deeply that I am soon to lose the benefit of his judgment and advice.

LEVY OF CESS.

The Government of India still receive complaints about the adulteration and bad quality of certain Indian produce. The subject has frequently been discussed with the Chamber of Commerce, and it has usually been claimed on the one hand that it is not the business of Government to interfere and on the other that the trade concerned cannot or will not set its house in order. Rarely therefore, is anything done. In the case of Coal, Government stepped in and esta-

(Continued on next page.)

M. C. C. V. HINDU-MUSLIM TEAM.

(Continued from page 5.)

ed; the batsman had been ready to meet the ball; and the ball had beaten him completely. This incident had a moderating effect on batsmen and it was some time before 90 appeared on the board. Naidu sent to the leg-boundary Tate who was bowling from the north end, and then crossed over with a single. Vithal obtained a brace when he smacked the ball towards the square boundary. Naidu chopped Mercer into the gully for four and the first century appeared after an hour and fifty minutes of play. A single by each batsman gave place to a hit to the off boundary by Naidu. The lunch interval arrived with the score board reading 114 for 3 wickets.

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption after lunch Astill opened the attack from the pavilion end, Vithal facing the bowling. The over passed without any runs being scored. Tate, who took on from the other end, had two singles scored off him. A good length ball from Astill was pulled to the leg side for a single by Vithal while Naidu did the same for two. But the hitter was not destined to survive the over. A slow one puzzled him so much as to cause him to return a soft on to the bowler (120-4-27) Deodhar succeeded him and opened his account with a single.

Tate bowled a maiden over to Vithal who was indisposed to interfere with the bumping ball. Deodhar survived an appeal for stumping, but had his revenge by scoring two with a chop past Sandham, and then driving Astill to the off boundary. He then hoisted 130 with a stroke to off for two. Tate was maintaining an excellent length, though bumping a lot, and the batsmen found it very difficult to play him. The play became dull and no runs were scored in a period of ten minutes. Deodhar glanced a fine four, Wyatt misfielding the ball, but he touched the next into the hands of Brown who took the ball on the leg side. (136-5-15).

Nazir Ali who succeeded him, did not stay long, for in stepping out to Astill he drove the ball with terrific force at Mercer at mid-off, and the latter held a brilliant catch (137-6-0) Godambe joined Vithal but disasters had not ceased. The latter skied a bumpy one from Tate to Earle at mid-off and had to retire (137-7-10) It had been a sensational collapse. Botawalla opened his account with two singles separated by another by Godambe and 140 appeared on the board. A pretty leg glide for four by the left-hander Botawalla was cheered by the crowd.

Godambe treated Tate in like manner, and then put him to off for one. He hoisted 150 with a chop for two and then sent Astill to the boundary past Sandham. Botawalla did not seem at all comfortable with Tate. After several narrow escapes he touched a fast one into the hands of Astill in slips (155-8-7) Gulam Mahomed was next man in Eckersley came in for a clap when he brilliantly fielded a late cut by Godambe, stopping the ball on the line. One run was obtained for this and then Gulam Mahomed hoisted 160 by putting Tate to the leg boundary. But in the same over Tate bowled Godambe although from the present it looked as though the ball had rebounded on the wicket from Brown's pads (164-9-14). S. M. Joshi came out to take his place at the wicket but the innings closed at 3-20 when he poked one from Mercer into Parsons' hands (167-10-0). The team had taken three hours and a quarter to collect the runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mercer	14·4	3	39	3
Wyatt	5	1	12	0
Tate	26	9	58	4
Boyes	8	3	22	0
Astill	16	5	33	3

HINDU-MOSLEM XI.

J. G. Navle, c. Parsons, b. Mercer	0
Wazir Ali, st. Brown, b. Mercer	20
L. P. Jai, c. Boyes, b Astill	63
P. Vithal, c. Earle, b. Tate	10
C. K. Naidu, c and b. Astill	27
D. B. Deodhar, c. Brown, b. Tate	15
Nazir Ali, c. Mercer, b. Astill	0
S. R. Godambe, b. Tate	14
A. U. Botawalla, c. Astill, b. Tate	7
Gulam Mahomed not out	8
S. M. Joshi, c. Parsons, b Mercer	0
Extras	2
Total	167

M. C. C. INNINGS.

A QUIET BEGINNING.

Wyatt and Sandham opened the M.C.C. innings the former facing the bowling of Nazir Ali. Wyatt got the fourth ball away for a single and Sandham stole the next one with a hard run single. Joshi was entrusted with the attack from the pavilion and, though it was surprising to see him coming on so early. Sandham put him to the off for a single there being no other score in that over. Nazir Ali was sending him down with speed, and the presence of four men in slips gave a hint as to his intentions. A misfield by Gulam Mahomed gave Sandham two runs and another single gave him the right to face S. M. Joshi. A neat leg glance for three by Sandham and a single by Wyatt caused the first decade to appear. S. M. Joshi was treated with extreme caution. Sandham played him back for five balls of the over and then sneaked a single. Three singles were scored in Nazir Ali's next over. Runs came in singles until 20 was hoisted on the board when Wyatt fell a victim to Nazir Ali who had him caught by Gulam Mahomed (20—1—5) Eckersley joined Sandham.

SANDHAM LET OFF.

After he had scored a single, Sandham gave Navle a chance to stump him, but survived. A cut through slips for a brace and a hit for four to the off caused 30 to appear, and in the same over he obtained another two fours and a brace. It was an expensive over. Sandham was again let off this time by Joshi off the fast bowler. A bye realised four runs and the half century was reached in 40 minutes. Joshi at last proved effective for although Eckersley hit him for four, he had him caught in slips by Deodhar in the next over. (59—2—26). Parsons succeeded him and opened his account with a single Sandham then obtained a couple of fours and a brace off Joshi sending 70 on the board. Gulam Mahomed relieved Joshi while another change was rung on at the other end where Godambe took over from Nazir Ali. The cricket at this stage was cautious and the score increased in singles with an occasional two. Parsons with a stroke through slips hoisted the first century this having been collected at the rate of a run per minute. Things brightened up after this and runs came faster. Sandham reached his half century but, soon after, was caught by Naidu oc Nazir Ali's bowling, his individual confribution being 52. The closing score was 121 for 3 wickets, Parsons and Astill being the not-outs.

M. C. C.

R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Gulam Mahomed b. Nazir Ali	5
A. Sandham, c. Naidu, b. Nazir Ali	52
P. F. Eckersley, c. Deodhar, b. Nazir Ali	26
J. H. Parsons, batting	33
W. E. Astill, batting	0
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wickets)	121

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

It is understood that the decision of the umpire on the point of Naidu's wicket being bowled was responsible for a deviation from the usual formality of lunching together. It is said that the M. C. C. Team lunched separately, and this has caused some disappointment and indignation among the Hindu players, and the matter is receiving the consideration of the Hindu Gymkhana. Letters to this effect, it is understood are also being sent to Mr. Gilligan, Captain of the M. C. C. Team, and pending a satisfactory reply expressing regret the Hindus' playing to-day is seriously doubted.

"STATESMAN" V. SUBBAS BOSE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

CALCUTTA, Dec 7.

In the suit brought by Mr. Subashchandra Bose against "Statesman," Mr. Wilkinson, Private Secretary to the Governor was called in as a witness for the "Statesman" to prove the delifery of Lord Lytton's speech at Malda and the supply of a report of the speech to the papers under Government's instructions.

Arguments were heard in the case and concluded.

It was contended for the "Statesman" that its reference to Mr. Bose based on the Governor's speech at Malda was in self defence and a privileged occasion.

NO PRIVILEGE.

Sir Binode Mitter arguing for Mr. Bose said the "Statesman" had no privilege of comment in this particular instance. Privileged occasion always meant rights vested in persons under certain special circumstances. Here there were no special circumstances. The only privilege which the "Statesman" could exercise was the privilege of fair comment and it exceeded the limits of fair comment. Discussion of the rights and wrongs was a matter of public importance, but it was different from saying that any particular person was guilty of a heinous crime.

A LIBELLOUS SPEECH.

Lord Lytton's speech at Malda was libellous but the Governor's speech wr privileged and newspapers publishing it under Government's orders were also protected. But the article was not written under the authority of Government and the paper called plaintiff not as a memper of the terrorist organisation but as the directing brain of that organisation. It was asserting certain facts and repeaing certain other statements made by the Gofernor on a privileged occasion.

Judgment has been reserved.—F. P.

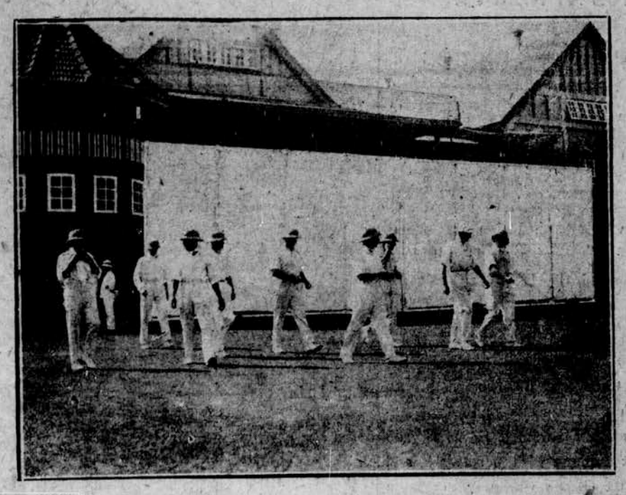
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

King has approved of the appointment of My Abu as Puisne Judge of the Rangoon High Court.—Reuter.

Poona non Brahmins at a public meeting held this evening in Jedhe Mansions passed resolutions congratulating all the newly elected non-Brahmin members, expressing full confidence in Shrimant Khasesaheb Pawar as the non-Brahmin party leader and requesting the Bombay Government to appoint Khasesaheb Pwar as a Minister.

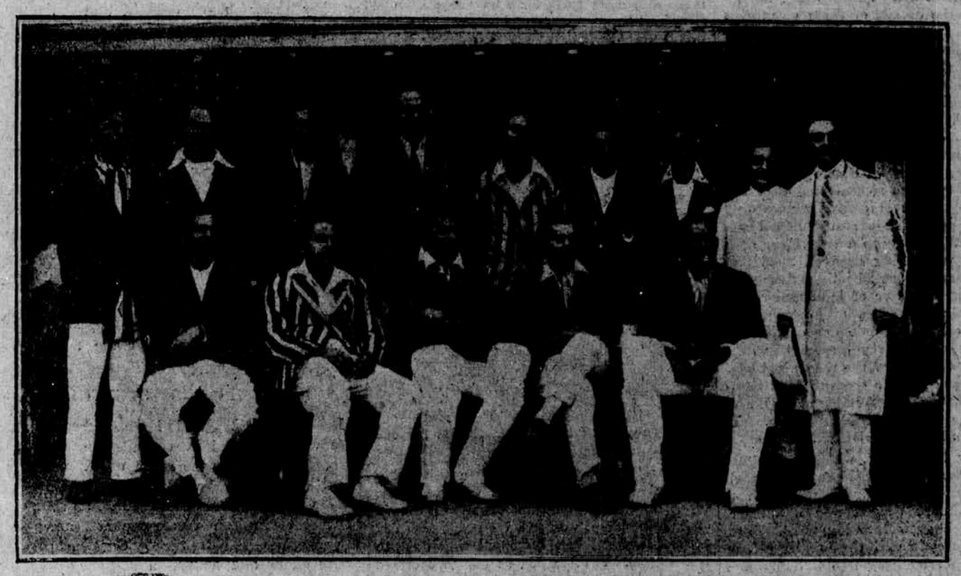
A Madras message of December 7, says that the Silver Jubilee of the Mysore Maharaja's coronation falls on 8th February 1927 and not 23rd February as first announced.—F. P.

M. C. C. V. HINDU-MUSLIM COMBINED.



"Chronicle" Photos.
The M. C. C. players going to field on Tuesday.

Navle and Waz'r Ali who opened the innings on Tuesday against the M. C. C.



"Chronicle" Photo.
A group photograph of the combined Hindu-Moslem Team, captained by Vithal, which met the M. C. C. in Tuesday's match.

IMPROVED TRADE ROUTES

(Continued from Previous Page.)

shed a coal grading board but they did because ethe need for action was urgent d on the understanding that as soon as sible the coal industry would organise elf and assume oversight of th board. In other case, that of Indian whet importers England insisted on definite standards quality but these two cases are exceptions d I suspect that the real remedy lies in cient organisation by the trade itself, anisation aimed at maintaining the qua- y and therefore also of value and price. m convinced that India would benefit rmously by the higher prices which her ds would command if guarantees as to lity could be given by an authoritative dy. This certainly applies to hides and ns to hemp and tobacco. The Indian n Association has shown how a trade can efit by organising itself and it might be rth while for other trades to consider ether they should not adopt the same line policy and develop some corporate body India capable of negotiating on equal ms with foreign associations of impor- rs. Funds would of course be required. e Tea Association has provided itself with nds by the Indian Tea Cess a very small ss imposed on tea exported from India. e cess is collected by the customs officers d the profits of it are handed over to e Indian Tea Association. Similar cesses ist in the case of lac and cotton.

ERA OF COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

The Government of course must be careful out multiplying cesses of this kind and ey have to see that an intolerable burden not placed on their customs officers. It is so essential that the cess should be small d should not encroach in any way upon e Governments own field of taxation. But ovided these two conditions are fulfilled I e no reason why this system of small cesses ight not be expanded with advantage and can safely promise that if any trade or- anises itself in the way I have suggested d then applies to Government to collect r it a small cess upon its own products hen exported from the country its pro- osals will meet with careful and sym- athetic consideration from Government.

It has also been shown how Government an assist the commercial development of ndia's resources by the forest research work hich it has carried on for some years. It perhaps dangerous for a layman to sug- est to commercial men the directions in hich they might profitably extend their ctivities but I have been much struck by he remarkable results obtained by the ientific and artificial reasoning of timber. It is true that science in seven weeks here accomplish what nature takes seven s to do it would seem to offer a great l for commercial development. I have t to the last what I regard as the Go- rnment's first and most important duty to industry and commerce in this country. mean the development of communica- ions and here I am happy to say that I believe that we are on the eve of great ex- pansion. I need not refer at length to the ailways. You are all familiar with the pro- gress that has been made in the last few ears and with the programme of new cons- ruction which is now being worked out. or the moment of course railways are suffering from that slump of rade to which I have already referred. But thanks to the reform which was accepted by the legislature in 1924 both the railways and Sir Basil Blackett can face the future with comparative confidence. I recently noticed a repetition in the press of the old charge that Indian railways are based on the ports as part of a conservative policy of expediting India for the benefit of the foreigner. I do not think that I need take the charge too seriously in a meeting of this kind and in a place like Cawnpore.

IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE ROUTES.

Indeed Mr. Taylor in his speech sighed for the day when Cawnpore would be con- nected with direct railway communication with Karachi on the west coast and Viza- gapatam on the other. The big trunk rail- ways are inevitably based on the ports, for they naturally followed the old trade routes down to the important trade centres of India They were in fact correctly designed to bring the mofussil as Mr. Taylor called it into contact with the wider markets overseas, and to enrich the Indian cultivator who after all is the backbone of all the Indian Commerce by securing for him better and steadier prices for his produce by lowering the cost of his imported necessities. The Railway Board's policy now is to fill in the web by cross lines between the trunk rail- ways and to provide for the movement of in ternal trade which is of course of far great- er value to the railways than external trade. For, I believe, that for every acre of land in India which produces crops for export, ten produce crops for local consumption. Though the subject is one of the first im- portance I do not propose to say much on the question of the improvement of our Indian roads. There can be no doubt that the expansion and improvement of the In- dian roads will greatly assist development in various direction, and I shall await with interest the result of your discussions on the proposed central road board.

HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT.

In regard to harbour development in India, I should like to acknowledge the forward policy which has been pursued by the com- missioners of the chief ports of India. Great strides are being made, but an essential quality of ports is that they should be cheap and the Government has to this end been paying attention to the development of the smaller ports with the object of keeping the scale of charges down. At Vizagapatam I am told that the new dredger ought to arrive very soon, and I hope that this new port be open to traffic in three or four years' time. Concurrently with the cons- truction of the port, we are building a railway from Raipur to Vizianagram which will open up a valuable hinterland. We may expect Vizagapatam to become the manganese port of India and also the port of the Central Provinces. A new dredger has just begun work on the bar at Cochin, and here again with the assistance of the Cochin and Travancore Governments we hope before very long to develop a new and useful port on the west coast. Finally the improvements in progress at the port of Chittagong should be of considerable benefit to the tea and jute trades.

TRANSER OF MERCANTILE MARINE MATTERS.

As Lord Reading foreshadowed last year, it has now been decided to transfer all Mercantile Marine matters and the admi- nistration of the shipping acts from the local Governments to the direct control of the Commerce Department of the Government of India which will be advised by an ade- quate technical staff. The first step will be the transfer of lighthouse administration. A bill on which the Chambers of commerce have recently been consulted is in the course of preparation and I hope that the Go- vernment will be able to introduce it in the Assembly during the next session. Then will follow a bill to end the Indian Mer- chant Shipping Act so as to vest statutory power in the Governor General instead of in the local Governments. There remains the question of the control of the major ports. Major ports, as you are aware, are a central subject and we have considered whether we should not bring them under the direct statutory control of the Central Government instead of leaving them to the Agency Control of the local Governments. This, however, is a more complicated matter.

STATUTORY CONTROL.

It will not be possible for the Central Government to exercise the detailed statu- tory control over distant ports which is now exercised by the local Governments. The considerable widening of the powers of port trusts which would be a necessary prelimi- nary to centralisation would require careful legislation and we have decided to gain ex- perience of the direct administration of shipping matters before taking further steps to centralise the supervision of the major ports. Of equal importance to the Indian shipping is the question of its personnel. There has for some time been a very natural desire on the part of Indians to take a great part in the transport systems of their country. The Government has accordingly decided to establish a training ship at Karachi next year and the Board of trade have agreed to recognise the course on the same footing as the Nautical Colleges in England for the purposes of certificates of competency. It is, however, no use train- ing Indians in this way unless they have a career open to them. I hope, therefore, that British shipping companies will co- operate to make the training ship a success by giving fair opportunity of employment to Indian cadets.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

I ought, perhaps, to say something in regard to our project for the establishment of wireless communication between India and the United Kingdom. A license to establish and maintain Duplex wireless communication between India and the United Kingdom on the beam system was granted to the Indian Radio Telegraph Company in February 1925. There has been some delay in inaugurating this ser- vice. The apparatus and plant were held up by the General Strike in England and some reconstruction of the distribution portion of the buildings was found to be necessary as a result of experience gained by the company in working the system between Canada and the United Kingdom. But matters are well advanced and it is expected that this ser- vice will be established and opened to pub- lic traffic very early next year. Nor has internal wireless communication been over- looked. A license to establish two large wire less stations for broadcasting has been grant- ed to an Indian company, one station to be established in the vicinity of Bombay, and the other near Calcutta and by the end of next year if all goes well India should have its own broadcasting stations at work. It is not necessary for me to emphasite the possibilitie for India that lie in the extension across her wide and scattered spaces of this mysterious mastery of nature.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

I have left to the end what is to me per- haps most interesting—the subject of avia- tion. My Government have recently autho- rised the publication of an important memo randum by the Indian Air Board on the subject of civil aviation in India. As the Board point out the time has now arrived when this country must face the problem inherent in the introduction of a new means of transport. The air board have given weighty reasons in favour of a forward poli- cy in this matter but the Government of India have not yet reached the final conclu- sions on all points raised in the report. The whole subject is now under correspondence with His Majesty's Government who has been asked to depute an officer from the Air Ministry with recent experience of the de- velopment of aviation in Europe to act as our adviser in the matter. The scheme is not however, if you will forgive the ex- pression, simply in the air. The Air Minis- try mean business and the programme which they have set for themselves is taking shape according to well-laid plans.

CAIRO KARACHI SERVICE.

Aeroplane service from Cairo to Karachi is to be opened in January when Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for Air, will make the first trip and, it is hoped, that by April next a regular service will be in- augurated. This is an achievement which when a few years ago would have seemed fantastic and Sir Samuel Hoare will step from his aeroplane a second Vasco De Gama after a mere three days' flight from Cairo. When the service is in running order it will be possible to lunch in Cairo on Wednesday and have tea at Karachi on Saturday. Such a service must almost inevitably result in proposals for extension across India as also for developments in other directions; its influence on the lives of business men and others is obvious enough. In Australia, where there are three thousand miles of civil aviation routes, the air service has created trade between places where none existed before, and has become an integral part of the lives of the inhabitants. As the air in its new aspect as a means of communication penetrates more and more into one's familiar thought, the reactions upon every side of life are bound to be tre- mendous. Politics, business, individual ideas and international relations will all feel the effect of a movement which further annihilates distance and revises the geography on which so much of the world's historical evolution has de- pended. India by her position is bound to be a main link in the air chain from Europe both Australia and the far east, and it be- hoves us, therefore, to be ready in spite of inevitable obstacles to take our fair share in the business of harnessing the air for civil purpose. The miracle of to-day is the commonplace of to-morrow and before many years are gone, I hazard the prophecy that the air will have gone far to supplement, if not in some measure to supplant, the sea as a highway of imperial communications. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the man- ner in which you have received me here to day. The Government of India will always welcome the advice of your chamber and I am glad to be able to give you an assurance that if it is willingto serve, the Association will again be represented in the legislature by a seat in the Assembly to an elected re- presentative.—A. P.

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING FOR THE BLIND.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Viscount Goschen has issued an appeal for funds for the establishment of a cen- tral institution in the Madras Presidency for the training of the blind. It is pro- posed to open a central industrial school for the blind in or near Madras where accommodation will be provided at first for 120 male and 90 female pupils grad- ed in three sections, preparatory, techni- cal and factory. Instruction will follow new methods which have proved so suc- cessful in Europe and America and from this school it is hoped teachers may be sent out for smaller schools which will be opened in other parts of India.

EXPERT COMMITTEE AT WORK.

At an influential meeting held on Nov- ember 20th last under the presidency of His Excellency it was decided after con- sideration of a carefully prepared scheme to issue an appeal for five lakhs of ru- pees. An appeal committee has been formed and an expert committee is work- ing out plans. In making the appeal for a large sum of money His Excellency is confident that the Presidency will res- pond generously not only in order to have the honour of being the first pro- vince in India to deal with the question of scientific training of the blind but also to do something to brighten and make useful the lives of sorely afflicted people cut off from ordinary activities and ejoy- ments of life for no fault of their own. —A. P.

VENEREAL DISEASES AND NATION'S HEALTH.

DR. LEES DEPLORES LAYMAN'S APATHY.

BANGALORE, Dec. 6.

Addressing a large gathering at the Daly Hall to-night, Dr. Lees, delegate of the British Council of Social Hygiene, dwelt at length on venereal diseases and how they adversely affect the nation's health generally. He deplored the lay- man's apathy and indifference towards this serious problem and the tendency to hide the disease at its infant stages, thus al- lowing full growth which must lead to serious complications endangering the life. He appealed to victims to resort to medical aid forthwith.

In conclusion he emphasised the desir- ability of immediate educative campaign so that men and women would appreciate the value of health and lead a chaste life.—A. P.

WANTED EXPERT SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Examined to-day by the Royal Commis- sion on Agriculture, Mr. G. Morgan of Morgan Walker and Company, produce brokers, considered that each province should have complete expert scientific staff of its own. Referring to agricultur- al indebtedness he stated that he was of opinion that marriage ceremonies, puja celebrations, death ceremonies and other expenses required considerable borrow- ing.

FUNCTION OF THE PUSA INSTITUTE.

Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, formerly Im- perial Bacteriologist, said that the impor- tant function of the Pusa Institute should be to afford educational facilities to In- dian research workers of such a stand- ard as to make it unnecessary for them to go to England or elsewhere for post- graduate instruction in research methods. —A. P.

LT. COMMISSIONER YAMAMURO OF JAPAN.

During his late visit to Japan, General Booth had an audience with the Prince Re- gent, the Empress donated 3,000 yen to the work of the Army, students of various Uni- versities assembled in thousands to hear him, over 50,000 people attended his meetings and among the thou- sands that came to the penitent forms to make peace with their Maker, were three Buddhist priests; but with all this, one of the most remarkable things that took place was the appointment as the Chief Offic- er in Japan of Lieut. Commissioner Gunpei Yamamuro, who in his youth was the editor of a Japanese paper.

Lieut. Commissioner Yamamuro is the first Asiatic Salvationist to obtain that pro- minent rank. The Salvation Army has only one General, and hence we may say that the rank of Commissioner is the highest, with that solitary exception, to which any Salva- tion Army officer can attain.

It is interesting to note how Yamamuro was first attracted to the religion and ranks of the organisation. Brigadier, now Colonel, Tagaki while a young officer, on the occasion of an earthquake, seeing the immense amount of suffering it entailed, collected a few hundred yen and set off to help the victims. He was received back to Tokio as the hero of the hour; for it would appear the idea of giving relief on such occasions had hitherto occurred to no one. Young Yamamuro was inspired with the lofty ambition to do some- thing similar and from that time on to the present moment he has done his utmost to stem the tides of evil and to relieve the suf- fering caused by it.

Twenty-seven years ago, when Yamamuro had spent only five short years as a Salvation Army officer, a mighty campaign was launch- ed against the terrible evil of commercial vice. The efforts of Yamamuro, his leader and his comrades were often made fruitless as a result of the bad laws controlling pro- stitution in that country. For centuries the Government had treated houses of ill-fame like any other trading concern and not only given them the protection of law, but made stringent rules affecting the poor women and girls they had entangled and got into their power in such a way as to make escape al- most an impossibility.

The masters of these houses recruited girls by approaching parents when in deep poverty, offering a loan on condition their daughter paid off by regular instalments from her earnings the amount borrowed. But once the girl was in their power they saw to it that instead of the debt being lessened it should increase, so that she would only be released from such wretched slavery by death, or disease. In other words, she was their property for so long a period as she would continue to be a source of in- come.

If a girl ran away and the police found her, they were in duty bound to bring her back to her owners who meted out to her such punishment as they thought fit.

These women were kept in segregated areas surrounded by a high fence and with only one entrance. In Tokio the largest of these was known as the Yoshiwara and had 5,000 licenced inmates, with approximately the same number of male assistants.

The special campaign referred to above took place in 1900. A special issue of the Japanese "War Cry" dealing with the So- cial Evil was published. The Salvationists of Tokio assembled at a Central Hall and from there, with flag and drum they marched in a singing procession through the city and into the main entrance of the Yoshiwara. A large crowd of the frequenters of the place, the bullies and owners of the houses of ill- fame at once surrounded them, while the Salvationsits shouted out their warnings, and pleaded with the women to abandon their soul and body destroying occupation. No sooner was their object known than they were violently attacked by the male portion of the crowd. The bag was torn to ribbons, many of the little company were more or less injured and the uproar was tremendous. It was no easy matter for them to find their way out again.

The next morning the papers of Tokio took up the question and after referring to the laudable object of the Salvation Army, gave lengthy extracts from the special number of the "War Cry". Government officers and the police were also in sympathy with the Salvationists. This was the beginning of a great agitation that spread through the whole country as a result of which the office of one of the papers was attacked and the building, and machinery seriously injured, while some of the editorial staff came in for some rough handling also. This only added oil to the flames, and indignation and ex- citement reached such a pitch that eventual- ly a special ordinance was signed by the Emperor to the effect that any woman or girl who came to a police station and ex- pressed her desire to leave the evil life, would have her name taken off the list, and that her master would have no legal claim upon her for debt.

Owing to Yamamuro taking a very pro- minent part in this effort he met with a great deal of persecution from the interested par- ties, but by faith in God and indomitable energy he has succeeded in bringing about a very far-reaching reform.

A short time ago a special convention of brothel-house keepers met in Nichomachi, Shitaya in spite of the campaign demanding the abolition of licensed prostitution being launched by twenty leading organisations of Tokio, attended by no less than 11,000 ope- rators of brothel-houses in all parts of Japan.

On this occasion Lieut. Commissioner Gun- pei Yamamuro, who is looked upon by the brothel-keepers as their arch enemy, offered to addresss their convention and present his views about licensed prostitution. He receiv- ed no reply, and therefore took the means of addressing them in an open letter and pub- lished it in "The Japan Advertiser." It may be of interest if I quote one or two paragraphs of that epistle. Says the Com- missioner:

'It goes withiut saying that their busi- ness is doomed. It is simply a matter of a few years. The business of operating bro-

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6)

thel-houses has become very dangerous be- cause of the fact that an inmate may quit her profession at any time without paying the money advanced to her. The keepers of brothelhouses will be absolutely helpless if this thing happens, because it is usually the case that the parents of the girl have no- thing to be attached. If the parents had any property they would not have been obliged to sell their daughters. It is for this reason the keepers are making the last desperate effort.

'Such a life is a life of slavery, and this cannot be permitted in this day and age.'

'It is advisable for you (brothel-keepers) therefore to give up your business and as- sume more decent occupation. The change of occupation will be good for you, for your wives and children and for the country.'

The immediate result of the campaign of 1900 was that no less than Twelve Thousand women and girls obtained liberty and left their ruinous occupation, and rescued victims in endless stream have since continued to return to the paths of virtue through the united and systematic efforts put forth by the Salvation Army and other rescue workers, among whom Lieut. Commissioner Gunpei Ya- mamuro and his brave and able wife stand as leaders.

Cannot we in Bombay learn a lesson from their successful struggles?

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"THE WORK BEFORE US."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the interview of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar published in your issue of the 4th instant and I quite agree with all that he has said. The Swarajists cannot accept the Ministerships but certainly there is nothing to prevent them from supporting an Independant Ministry. Mr Rajagopal has clearly pointed out that according to the Cawnpore resolution the Swarajists must consider it their duty to support an Independant Ministry for furthering the constructive programme. It is hoped that the Gauhati Congress will give the mandate in favour of the acceptance of offices but the Swarajists are expected to oppose this mandate on the ground that it would mean a breach of trust to their electorates. This argument is quite misleading. The voters have only responded to the call of the Congress in electing the Swarajists and if the Gauhati Congress gives the permission to accept the offices the voters will nevertheless bow to the decision.

The Congress at Gauhati will, hope, not fail to give the country a right lead. Its first and foremost duty is to place the great Gandhiji at the helm of its affairs and then to consider the question of reviving Non-Co-operation in its extensive form. If however, it does not find the country ready for mass Civil Disobedience then the only alternative before it is to give the mandate for accepting the offices to further the constructive programme. Total obstruction having failed there can now be no half way house between complete Non-Co operation with the councils and working them for the country's good.

Let us hope the Congress at Gauhati will realise these facts and guide the country accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

OIL INDUSTRY.

SCOPE OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

India's position as an oil-yielding country is more correctly known in Europe and America than in India itself. Foreign writers and oil-technologists have written volumes about Indian oil bearing seeds and have been trying to encourage their respective countries to exploit this vast field, with no little success. It is only recently, that we in India, have started making some efforts to know, what Nature has bestowed upon us and what benefits we ought to derive from this Natural wealth. We have nothing, that we can call our national Industry. Cotton Industry, is mainly confined to Bombay Presidency, Jute and others to Bengal, a third one in Madras and a fourth one perhaps in Punjab. Oil Industry ought to have been our first National Industry, considering, the predominant agricultural tendency of the country, and the richness of each and every little part of India, in one or another kind of oil bearing plant. If some parts are rich in sesamum, others are rich in Linseed and Mustard, a third one in cocoanut and so on. You can scarcely cross two miles of the cuntry in India, without coming across some fields, under oil bearing seeds. It will be interesting to go a little into the details of these oleaginous seeds or fruits.

The total land in India, which is under regular annual cultivation in roughly estimated at 210,000,000 acres. Out of this rice with 73,000,000 acres stands first and then come oil seeds. Official statistics of agricultural crops show that about 15,000,000 acres in British India and about 2,000,000 acres in Native States, are under oil crops. It must be remembered that this area under agricultural crops includes only Linseed, Sesamum, Rape and Mustard and few others. We have also a very large area under cotton, something between 21.26 million acres or say about 23 millions roughly. On an average one acre of land under cotton yields about 1500 lbs. of cotton seed. Cotton seed oil is not only one of the important oils, it has certain special values of its own, and is one of the recognised edible oils, perhaps next to cocoanut and Sesamum. Therefore, these 23 million acres, also ought to come under oil yielding crop.

SEED PRODUCE.

So far, only these crops, which are annual crops are taken into consideration, and other important oil yielding plants such as cocoanut, Mahuda, Walnut and a number of others which grow into big trees, are omitted. It is estimated that under cocoanut plantation something like 3.5 to 5 lacs of acres are set aside in India. On a modest basis one acre will be having about 50 cocoanut trees (though in plantations, one finds as 150 to 200 trees) bearing on an average 100 fruits each per year or say about 6½ tons of fruit. So we can calculate roughly that this ½ million land under cocoanut yields about 2,250,000 tons of copra. And this most useful tree, yields fruits for about 70-80 years. Summing up, we find that we have about 40,000,000 acres of land under regular agricultural-oil-yielding-crop," consisting mostly of cotton seeds, sesamum, linseed, castor, rapeseed and mustard, etc., plus half million under cocoanut and plus about 2 millions or so under numerous other oil bearing seeds, which are either too insignificant or unknown.

The following table will give a clear idea.

Seed,	Acre.	In round figures, Yield in seed.
Lin seed	3-4 millions	0.8 1.0 Millions tons.
Sesamum.	4-4.5 ,,	1.2-1.5 ,, ,,
Castor	0.3-.5 ,,	100,000 tons.
Rape and Mustard	4.5-5 ,,	1.0 Million tons
Cotton	26 ,,	16 Million ,,
Cocoanut	0.5 ,,	2.0 ,, ,, of copra.

(N. B. For the sake of brevity only the most important seed-kinds alone are noted here).

If we just throw a glance at the internal and external transactions, we will see how we are being exploited unconsciously. Since throughout India, one kind or the other of these oils, is required for daily use, a fairly good amount is consumed locally. The internal transactions between the provinces show rail-borne transit of about 3½ to 4 million cwts only for one average year where as the receipt of the port town (chiefly Bombay and Calcutta) show an average of 31 million cwts for the same average year. Naturally all this supply has been dragged to these ports to meet the foreign exports.

With regards cocoanut, we are exporting the oil alone, but in other oil seeds, it is to Europe's advantage to import oil seed from us and we are simply looking at her as she is enjoying her own monopoly in this connection, and at our cost too.

The imports and exports figures for the same year as taken above show us some interesting details.

Imports into India	Value in Rupees.	Exports from India,	Value in Rupees.
Oil seeds	3,76,009		12,82,97,037
Oils	26,33,724		46,77,307
Cake	nil		75,99,121
Soap	32,28,156		6,688

(The tremendous figure of 12 and odd crores speaks for itself) and this is for the agricultural crop alone.

Formerly we were exporting a fairly big amount of Linseed oil from Calcutta, this export of oil has now come down to a couple of lacs in value, while in its stead, the export of Linseed has increased roughly to 7-10 millions cwts valued at 4.5 to 6 crores of rupees.

On an average our annual exports in oil material of course, raw-materials) are approximately Rs. 30-35 crores while we are importing finished articles (perhaps from out of the same raw material) to the extent of 27-38 crores (the official figures for 1918-19 22,47,91,173). This means a number of Indians lose Industrial occupation, and that all the Indians together, find themselves short of a few crores of Rs. per year.

HAND-WEAVING AT MAHESWAR

(BY SAGGITARIUS.)

Weaving had reached its perfection in the olden time in India and it was this art that made her name famous in the outside world. The Muslin of Dacca was the chief article of export and the history of how those expert spinners were destroyed is too well-known to need any mention here. But the fact that we still mourn over the past, because such an art is extinct to day—remains true and from this experience, we are trying our best to preserve—if not to develope—those Indian arts which are of old standing. And hand-weaving at Maheswar in the Indore-State occupies a high rank among such. The writer has recently visited the place and he intends placing before the public the present state of neglected handicrafts of India.

Let it be told at the outset that the hand-weaving of Maheswar is mainly confined to the production of "Sarees" for the use of Maharashtrian ladies. The speciality is the extra fineness of texture and yarn, richness of matcrials and sufficient length and breadth—these all taken together. In no other variety are all these qualities combined together. Maheswar, till very recently kept up its high level of prestige.

FLEETING COLOURS.

Lately, the weavers have used fleeting colours and this has earned for their town a very bad name as a result of which there is no demand "absolutely" for this pattern! Consequently an unprecedented slump is being experienced by the weavers there and as a natural outcome many of them are obliged to leave the town, some of them doing agricultural labour which would certainly spoil their hands with which they have been accustomed to do the skilled labour of weaving.

The ingenuity of the weavers is seen in designing the various patterns of the border and in handling the (delicate fibre—say of 150's counts! The cloth turned out is such a fine quality that none but the actual visitors is able to appreciate the merits. Regarding the design of patterns, technical experts alone can realise the difficulty of the task even though they are trained for years and although they have at their command the art of drawing and the science of Mathematics—which are useful for a designer. But the wonder and I say the greatest wonder is that the weavers at Maheswar can produce any pattern without drawing the plan on a graph paper or without spending any time in consideration. The "Tie-up" of the various strings is really the most complicated job and it would be a good tonic for the most acute brains of the textile designers.

But an art—such a skill—the like of which is seldom to be found elsewhere is at present in grave danger of being destroyed for ever! When weavers go out in numbers to seek employment in other industries, the town which holds no more than 500 weavers of the skilled class, is soon likely to be deserted. If the weavers leave Maheswar, we shall again have to mourn over the past as we do over the Dacca spinners.

The attention of the rulers of Indore had been drawn to this sad affair and they have with a view to better the condition of the weavers done a good deal of work. Unfortunately they were and still are being misguided by the so-called technical experts and the amount to be spent for the good of the weavers has been—it is to be noted with deep regret—used up by the selfish persons appointed to undertake the work! Now that the Council has got the powers, it is very likely that this important matter be neglected. I therefore take this opportunity of suggesting to these members of the Councils the proper way of work.

DYE HOUSE NEEDED.

The weavers at Maheswar are expert in weaving. They simply want a good "dye house" which would meet their requirements. And if the emigration of weavers is put a stop to by passing a law to guard the home industries, I have every hope that the former prestige of that place would be gained in no long a time. Complete prohibition of opium, country liquor and other narcotics, would be more than a boon to the weaver's family since weavers everywhere are ruined by this bad habit.

The state is authorised to do anything it pleases within its limits and if it puts on the restrictions recommended above which are meant for the ultimate good of the weavers, the state would have done its duty well. If on the contrary the weavers are neglected any how, the state would have shirked off its responsibility of guarding the local industries. If the attention of the public and the authorities concerned in is drawn to the present degraded position of the weavers of Maheswar, the writer would well feel rewarded.

LET INDIA HELP HERSELF.

SHAW DELEGATION IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 7.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw and other members of the Textile Workers' International Deputation who have arrived here spent the whole of Monday in visiting and making economic inquiries in villages around Poona. In the evening a public welcome was given to them in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidenjy of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. Shaw asked brokers considered that each province primary education. The Deputation also subsequenty were entertained by the Postal Union.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TELEGRAPH UNION AT NAGPUR

CROP OF ELECTION PETITIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 5.

With a view to ventilate their grievances and seek relief a local branch of the All-India Telegraph Union was formed on Thursday last, at a meeting held on the first floor of the Rajaram Dixit Library. Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.L.A., presiding.

During the course of his speech, Sir Hari Singh Gour said that he had no quarrel with Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but what he wanted them to do was to treat Indians with equality and give them first chance whenever occasion arose. Would they, give the same chance to Indians, Japanese or Chinese in England when making appointments? The speaker very much doubted that they would. He said that if the Anglo-Indians and Europeans agreed to live as children of the soil, they would be welcome. It was a blot on our national character, said the speaker to see foreigners being given appointments in preference to Indians, in their own country. He was pained to see that Indians were rigidly excluded on account of racial and communal bias and many of the departments were monopolised and subsidized by foreigners. On principle he would urge and have urged in the past, that there should be a rapid Indianisation of services.

After election of office bearers and a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

EXCISE OFFICERS SUSPENDED.

Echo of Yeotmal Excise corruption case was resounded in a similar case at Nagpur, which was the result of C. I. D. enquiry made on the initiative of the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur. It showed that corruption was rampant among the Nagpur Excise Staff. Consequently excise shops and houses in Nagpur were searched and several account books were traced in the possession of contractors which are alleged to contain entries of payment of bribes to several excise officers. Mr. A. L. Osbourne, District Excise officer and his subordinate officials have been suspended. It is understood that local Government has granted general amnesty to all contractors who may be willing to give evidence in criminal case.

SIR MONTAGU BUTLER SUMMONS CABINET AT JUBBULPORE.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the C. P. has decided to make a prolonged stay at Jubbulpore and summon his cabinet at that place. This is with a view to study the political situation and acquaint with the grievances of the people of the Hindi districts. This is a novel departure from the time honoured custom that the Governor will summon his cabinet at a place which is neither the seat of the Government nor its capital. However it will afford an excellent opportunity for the people of the Hindi districts to relate their grievances and seek relief.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress to hold the ninth session of the National Liberal Federation of India at Akola on the 27th, 28th and 29th December, 1926, at which Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer has consented to preside. The Normal school, Akola will be furnished to accommodate the delegates and guests who are expected to attend the session. Accommodation will be reserved for ladies who may desire to attend.

The Reception Committee has appealed to all gentlemen belonging to the liberal school of thought to muster strong to add to the strength of the ensuing federation session at Akola.

C. P. CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the next annual conference of C. P. and Berar Clerks' Association will be held at Raipur in the Christmas holidays and many important subjects affecting the welfare of the Clerks' subjects affecting the welfare of the clerks will be discussed.

CROP OF ELECTION PETITIONS.

This year's elections in the Central Provinces have been conspicuous with election petitions by the unsuccessful candidates. Mr. Siddique has already filed a petition for rejecting his nomination paper, while, it is understood that petitions against the elections of Messrs. Seth Sheo Das Daga, G. S. Gupta and V. D. Salpekar to the C. P. Legislative Council and Mr. Dwarka Parshad Misra to the Legislative Assembly, all Swarajists, will soon be filed.

BEADON SHIELD CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

In the final match for the Beadon Cricket Shield the Roman Catholic School beat the Patwardhan High School by 5 wickets and 4 runs.

CHIEF COURT FOR C. P.

When asked to express their opinion on the contemplated proposal of the local Government to raise the present Judicial Commissioner's Court to that of the Chief Court, the Nagpur Bar Association reiterated its objection to the transformation of the present Court to any Court other than a High Court. They emphasised that the mere establishment of a Chief Court would only add to the cost without effecting any improvement in the status of the Judges or of the administration of justice.

It was decided to approach H.E. the Governor on the subject.

ALL-INDIA LEADERS TO DELIVER LECTURES.

The Winter Lecture Series will commence in the Tilak Vidyalaya Nagpur from this week. The main object of the series is to arrange public lectures on different subjects by well known speakers and thus educate the general public. The organisers of the lecture series are trying to get Mahatma Gandhi to deliver the inaugural address. Besides the local leaders, invitations have been issued to Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. R. Jayakar, M. S. Aney, Khaparde, Satyamurti, Dr. Patwardhan and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

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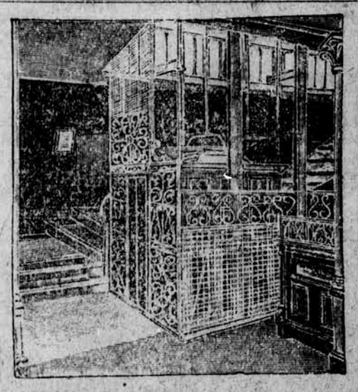

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WITTET MEMORIAL

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

At a widely attended meeting held in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on 30th September last, it was unanimously resolved to formulate a scheme for a publid Memorial to perpetuate, in some worthy and appropriate form, the memory of the late George Wittet, F.R.I.B.A., the brilliant architect whose creative genius enriched Bombay with so many noble buildings and whose energy and enthusiasm did so much to raise the standard and ideals of architecture in Western India. Apard from his constructive work he rendered valuable services to the profession of architecture in Bombay. In spite of his heavy professional duties he found time to conduct personally the architectural classes at the Bombay School of Art for many years, and by imparting to his students much of his own zeal and enthusiasm he gave a great and lasting impetus to the study of architecture in Western India.

In considering the most suitable form of Memorial, the Wittet Memorial Committee have decided on the following as the most suitable form of Memorial:—

(a) the erection, subject to the approval of Government, of a Memorial Tablet in the Gateway of India. Designs will be invited from past architectural students of the Bombay School of Art and prize will be awarded for the accepted design;

(b) the endowment of one or more travelling scholarships for senior architectural students, to be known as the Wittet Scholarships and to be awarded by annual competitive examination in Bombay, each scholarship being of a value sufficient to enable the holder to spend say six months in touring India and studying at first hand the masterpieces of Indian architecture, both ancient and modern.

In putting forward this appeal the Committee confidently hope that it will enlist the support of all who appreciate the value of George Wittet's great services to the city of his adoption, and of all who sympathise with the object he had so deeply at heart, the furtherance of the study of architecture in India.

BOMBAY COUNCIL & LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant a report is published of the "meeting of over 2,000 Muslim mill-hands at Dharavi" recommending the name of Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, as Muslim representative in the Council on behalf of Muslim Labour. I am a resident of Dharavi, and a mill hand. I know that there are hardly 10 or 15 Mohamedan mill-hands at Dharavi, and the meeting is reported to have been called at 9 p.m. You know, Sir, the mentality and psychology of mill hands and specially Muslim mill-hands, how they are averse to such an activity, at such a late hour and at such a distant place. When there is no thick population of millhands there and when even the very handful Muslim millhands were not aware of the meeting, is it anything but preposterous and absurd to call it a meeting of 2,000 Muslim millhands? It is a pity that the people do not care to render any service to poor and ignorant mill-hands, even when opportunities offered themselves, for instance, strikes lock-outs, etc., and when the time comes for representing them on Legislatures like the Local Council, people begin to shake off their lethergy, and knock about from door to door of these mill-hands, volunteering their services, requesting them to recommend their names for nomination, holding out innumerable promises, and chalking out a number of impracticable programmes for the betterment of their lot. Mr. Editor, let these people know that the mill-hand, poor, ignorant as he looks in their eyes, is not to be easily beguiled in the fashion, and with the tactics of this class of people with their capitalistic tendencies. Let people of this type always bear in mind that the humble workman is not so ignorant as to neglect or under-rate the actual service rendered to him and his class, when the time comes for the appreciation of the service.

—Yours etc.,
Dharavi, Dec. 5.
MD. ABDUL SALAM.

LECTURES FOR ARTICLED CLERKS.

The Committee of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society has under consideration a scheme for the benefit of Articled clerks of Solicitors in Bombay. It is proposed that meetings of Articled Clerks should be held under the auspices of the Society about twice every month. The members of the Committee will preside at these meetings, at which either lectures on subjects of practical importance to Articled Clerks will be delivered or debates will be conducted on problems to be previously announced. The success of the scheme however depends on the response that will be made by those for whose benefit it is intended. In order to enable the Committee to consider the matter further, it is requested that those Articled Clerks who are willing to attend the lectures and debates, should notify their intention to Mr. N. H. Pandia, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Incorporated Law Society.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Depressed Classeses, resolutions were held in Allahabad passed for representation of depressed classes in the Legislative Council.—U. P.

It is officially announced that the next session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council reconstituted after the general elections will commence at Patna on January 13.

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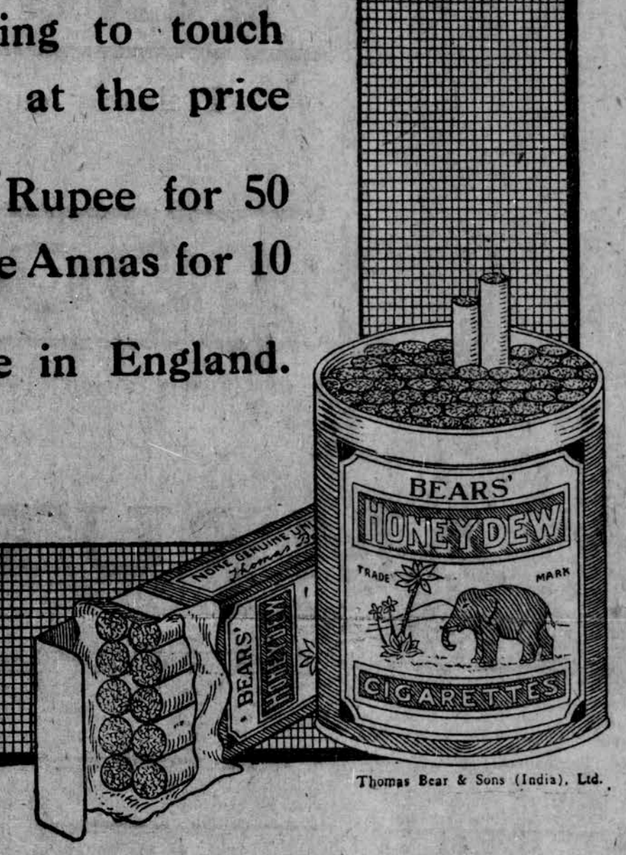

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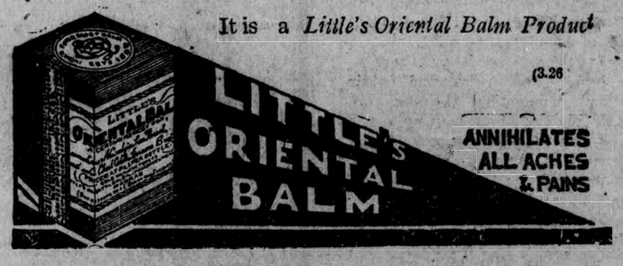

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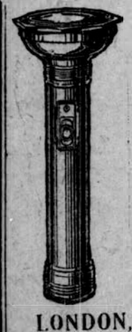

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